Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 254 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(LIMITED INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
PASSENGER SERVICE.

PASSENGERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at [illegible] intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
"MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Iakotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOX NO. 8.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
47, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliye	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody making Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....: Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches:
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,800
Unpaid Capital	23,100
Capital Reserve Fund	75,125

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	33,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 13,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BRUSHES, GARTERS, BROWN PAPERS, TUMBLERS, CONFECTIONARY SEPARATORS, SUIT CASES, SLEEPERS, ETC.,

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the parties concerned and on account and risk of those concerned:—

W. & Co's S. A. W. H. S. 1 case brushes.
W. & Co's S. A. W. H. S. No. 4-1 case garters.
W. & Co's S. A. W. H. S. No. 2 1/5-5 cases brown.
W. & Co's S. A. W. H. S. No. 3-2 cases gum (confectionary.)
2 separate cream separators.
Free of the offices concerned.
10 [illegible] cases.
3 cases [illegible] full Albert sleepers.
One [illegible] of the Underwriters.
1 case [illegible] cobra Saltish.

On [illegible]RDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort (where they have been removed for sale) very valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Gerard Lack and Co. such as [illegible], arm cushion chairs, stuffed chairs, glass and crockeryware, wood dumbwaiters, office tables and [illegible], revolving book cases, folding card tables, crockery and bookstands, meat-safes, [illegible] basket, cane sofas, and chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, iron cots with matters, [illegible] electric fans, cloth and bamboo boards, mirror door almyrahs, teapoys, reclining sofas, rich English carpet, table ornaments, aluminium utensils, ice box, folding screen, tin lined boxes, large green door curtain with rods, side tables, tent etc., etc. The property of Capt. J. Shorten, I.M.S., and J. N[illegible] Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare opportunity to Rajas, Princes, Nawabs, and wealthy gentlemen, to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On Monday, the 27th October, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5 New Cuffe's Road, Chowpati, next to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Wazir Saheb Bhaujinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Pasoolkhanjee which has been brought to Bombay for the purpose of sale consisting, of Bohemian cut glass mirror, bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror, sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass wall fountains, solid silver hookas, one full sized organ, one large double pedestal with carved and C. large glass chandeliers, large table and wall clocks, figures, writing tables, and chairs, big wall mirrors, caskets etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.,

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 grey arab horse, 14-1, 7 years, goes well in harness.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS OR FACTORY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD CONSISTING OF SHOPS, CHAWLS, AND BUFFALO STABLES.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 200-203, New No. 13721, New Survey No. 3/3429, and situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West and North by the property of Dada Makba and Ellapa Balaram and on the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3/3430, and situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West by the land hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the land described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on or towards the North by the property of Ellappa Balaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THIRDLY.—All that narrow piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement seven square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the land described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on or towards the West, South and East by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupations of the tenants of the Vendors.

FOURTHLY.—All that triangular piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 5/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the Land described in the second schedule hereunder written on or towards the South partly by the property of Ballubhai and partly by the property of Dada Makba and on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.).

now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (the lessor whereof is the Secretary of State for India in Council) containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16875 and New Survey (No. 2/3450 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and on the land described in the first schedule hereinbefore written assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E Nos. 7276, 7277 (1), 7277 (2), 7277 (3), 7277 (4), 7277 (5), 7277 (6), 7278, 7279, and Street Nos. 190, 192, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 194-196, —1 and all which premises are situate at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which leasehold piece of land is bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Makba and partly by the property hereinabove secondly described in the first Schedule, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by the land fourthly described in the first schedule hereinbefore written and beyond that by the property of Balubai daughter of Bhorodas Gokuldas and partly by the property of the said Dada Makba and the land thirdly described in the first schedule hereinbefore written and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

N. B. The above properties realise about Rs. 2,000 per month by way of rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th proximo at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Captain House," Pedder Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and old blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich [illegible] and dumbwaiters, table, hall and hall [illegible], rich carpets, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing room sofas and chairs Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich fancy vases, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, card tables, verandah benches, folding screens, beaded chicks, aluminium utensils, garden pots, meatsafes, etc., et. The property of Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Assistant Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th October, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
2, Medows Street.

SALES OF WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. by order of Hafiz Khanbhai Trebhai and Co. at his shop at Ganesh Chawk M. J. Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Sha Jaisangbhai Chimanlal.

18 packages white mulls Nos. 565, 575, 585 and other numbers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Marwadi Kedarnath Bhagwandas.

13 packages white mulls Nos. three R's or others.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. by order of Sha Jagjiwandas Anandji at his shop No. 26 Lakhmidas Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Marwadi Harakhchand Roopchand.

10 cases each 150 pieces Nainsookh Nos. 44747 and others.

9 cases each 150 pieces at No. 55757 Nainsookh and others.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1918.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Brass Antique Ornaments, Silk Woven and Hand-painted Pictures in Frame, Chinese Bronze Ornaments, 35 Volumes of Encyclopaedia Britannica with ten volumes of new Editions, 29 volumes of International Library of Literature by Charles Annandale Novels of Alexandra Dumas, Liquor Tantalas Frame, Spring Doors, English Fireproof Safe, Old Curios, Hindu god and Brass Pots, Strong Canvas, Waterproof Hunting Swing, Etc., Etc.

The property of J. M. Macfarlane, Esq., the Superintending Engineer of British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, (where the furnitures have been removed for sale) the following:—

Dining table, chairs, cupboards, meatsafe, large mirror-back side-board, dumbwaiter, partition screen, carved wardrobe, fancy teapoys, hat-stand, cloth and gown press revolving book case, spring doors, brass antique ornaments gods, goddesses, silk woven and hand-painted pictures, in frames, of Shakespeare, Tennyson and others, 35 volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica with the addition of 10 new volumes, 29 volumes of International Library of famous literature, new popular Encyclopaedia by Charles Annandale, Novels of Alexandra Dumas, rich platedware liquor tantalus strong canvas waterproof hunting swing, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

The property of J. M. Macfarlane, Esq., the Superintending Engineer of British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

Sale on MONDAY 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Queen's Road No. 10, Bungalow of Major C. L. Wattekar, G.S.O. and others.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Binocular in Solid Leather and Velvet case, Remington Typewriter, Platedware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Sweet-toned Piano, Big English Stove, Glassware, Crockery, Refrigerator, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Queen's Road, No. 10, Bungalow of the Military Officer, Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O., and others, dining table, chairs, grand mirror back solid sideboard, dinner-wagon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet by Breslau, black wood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, Remington typewriter, Prismatic binocular with solid leather velvet-lined case by Rose and Bob lady's bow chair folding arm chairs, hatstand, Cretonne chairs, English palm stand, centre table, well known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron [illegible], English stove, seasoned wood almyrah [illegible] and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice-box refrigerator, etc., etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The catalogue will be printed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th Octobe, 1918.

B. MANECKLAL & CO,

AUCTIONEERS.

Fort, Medows Street, Opp. Messrs. Treacher and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture, one Harmonium Kesiroal, Cash Box, Electric Fans, furnished with Regulators (Meraly's D. C. 230 Volts. Ceiling Fans), Novelties and Piece-goods.

Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 26th October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, situated at the corner of the Medows Street, by the order of the parties concerned.

Specially made furniture such as cabinets, almyrahs, dirty cloth baskets, Meraly's electric fans, D. C. 230 volts, ceiling fans furnished with regulators, fine drawing room suits, suitable office chairs lined with tapestry, writing tables, writing desks, book-cases, easy chairs.

And by the order of the parties concerned:—

A lot of jewellery including ear-rings, pearl collars, gold collar buttons, 1 set of bangles, pearl bodas, necklaces, diamond roses and rings, etc., etc.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1918.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X.", c/o. Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED at once for the Taj Mahal Hotel, several PARSI CLERKS and SUPERVISORS for Bars. Also several BARMEN and good WAITERS. Apply to MANAGER. 2630

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, able to erect and look after engine and machinery. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. GRANDAGE, MOIR and Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 269, Calcutta. 2642

WANTED—STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS on Rs. 50—60 and Mechanical Engineers. Apply, THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. Tele. Bureau, Poona. 2653

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SALESMAN, strong in English correspondence, good salary with commission. SHANTI BROTHERS, Opticians, 195-97, Kalbadevi. 2662

WANTED—An honest and intelligent Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp to Dr. J. G. NAGARSETH, 36, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Outfort, Bombay. 2665

WANTED—2 GALLEY PRESSMEN and 2 DISTRIBUTORS, for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CATHOLIC TEACHER for primary school in Salsette, capable to teach Fourth Standard. Salary Rs. 20—40. Apply sharp, stating qualifications to Box No. 1011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2576

WANTED for service in Mesopotamia, CARPENTERS, FITTERS, SOLDERORS, TIN SMITHS, TURNERS, & SUPERVISORS of Sail makers. Pay according to qualification. Apply personally to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, Contractor Government Recruiting Agent, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 2540

WANTED—A 1st or 2nd class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cocoanut Oil Crushing Factory. Apply, stating salary to Messrs. KHANCHAND DUNIDARAM P. Coy., Khori Garden, Karachi City. 2380

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

WANTED.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on monthly contract. Apply for particulars R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bungalow, Sandhurst Road. 2631

WANTED—PUMPBED for Cotton Bailing Press, new or secondhand. Apply to DIWAN BAHADUR SETH BALLABHDAS, Jubbulpur. 2587

WANTED—One WASHING MACHINE, for Sodawater bottles, in good working order. Apply to VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 2651

WANTED—Second Marine ENGINEER with first or second class certificate, wages Rs. [illegible] rising to Rs. 250. Apply Box No. [illegible] Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1635

WANTED—AGENTS in all towns and districts. Pay Rs. 25 and commission with prospects. Apply Box No. 1032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2655

WANTED—Rupees 15,000 by a going on concern. Usual interest with a part in the profit. Write to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2646

WANTED—A HOUSE near Kalbadevi or Mammadevi. Price not exceeding a lakh of rupees. Apply with plans and details to Box No. 1033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2656

WANTED—A 28 inch Framed GENT'S BICYCLE or a 28 inch Gent's BICYCLE FRAME, that can be fitted up to complete a 28 inch Framed Bicycle, either to be in good order, and fit to take a heavy man. Apply stating price to T. J. SPOONER Gadag, Bombay Presidency. 2663

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mayumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Second floor, Hall, dining, and four rooms, kitchen, loft, &c., on Gowalia Tank Road, for Parsis only. Apply RUSTOMJI between 2 and 5 at Davar's College, Esplanade Road. 2633

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Horusby Akroyd, 45 B.H.P. Oil Engine Type D, crude oil can be used, Two Fly wheels, excellent working condition. Rs. 8,500 nett. Apply to "DUTTS," Calicut. 2530

FOR SALE—One SAILING BOAT, cutter-rigged, 30 by 6, very strongly built in 1915, used for carrying cargo. 1, 3½ B.H.P. CAMPBELL OIL ENGINE in good working order. Apply VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCES DOCK. 2632

FOR SALE—Lightweight MOTORCYCLE Moto-Reve, London 2 H.P. just overhauled, good going order, clutch, free engine, Rs. 600 or nearest offers. Apply THE BANDRA NEW ENGINEERING & MOTOR REPAIRING WORKS, Junction, Pali Hill, Bandra. 2580

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H.P., 4 Cylinder, STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, lately painted and overhauled in perfect order. Price Rs. 4750. Further particulars from Box No. 1025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

12-16 (R.A.C. 15.9) WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR fitted with Rotax System, Dynamo and Electric Lamps, Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels, Jericho Whistle, 5 Tyres, good condition, in first class running order, Rs. 10,000 or nearest offer. Apply H. J. DUNLOP, The Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad, Deccan. 2616

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for Ahmedabad Municipal Engineer's Office. Pay Rs. 45 per month. Only those with experience of P. W. D. work and with good command over English and Gujarati need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before 29th October, 1918.

The appointment will be temporary for the present, but there would be good prospects in future for a really deserving hand.

D. K. BHAVE,
L.C.E., M.A., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Ahmedabad.

2640

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent and trained SURVEYOR for the survey work on Rs. 30 per month. The appointment will be temporary. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1918. Preference will be given to a qualified and experienced man only.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Nagpur.

2641

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th and on MONDAY, the 28th October, 1918, the following will be the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

ON SATURDAY THE 26TH INST.

		471 down. H. M.	473 down. H. M.
Neral	dep.	10 10	16 30
Matheran	arr.	12 10	18 30

		472 up. H. M.
Matheran	dep.	13 45
Neral	arr.	15 18

ON MONDAY THE 28TH INST.

		471 down. H. M.
Neral	dep.	10 10
Matheran	arr.	12 10

		472 up. H. M.	474 up. H. M.
Matheran	dep.	13 45	15 45
Neral	arr.	15 18	17 30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

2668

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1918.
2. To declare final Dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares for the year ending 30th June 1918.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. D. Tata as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To pass a Resolution of condolence on the sad death of Sir Ratan Tata.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October to the 9th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
TATA SONS Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1918. 2639

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. as OVERSEER as a temporary measure for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters for taking measurements of different sites and fixing regular lines of streets in the City of Sholapur.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of the month with testimonials of good work done

PRESIDENT,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur, 10th October, 1918. 2476

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in a STORM-WATER DRAIN in Kalachauki Road and Parel Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th October, 1918. 2647

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY

ON and from 1st November, 1918, the following will be the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

		DOWN 471 H. M.	473 H. M.
Neral	Dep.	10 10	16 30
Mathern	Arr.	12 10	18 30

		UP. 470 H. M.	472 H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	8 0	14 0
Neral	Arr.	9 33	15 33

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1918. 2658

SALE OF OLD HOOP IRON & BARDAN.

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of pieces of hoop-iron and bardan of full pressed bales of cotton lying at our Mill as follows:—

About 1000 cwts. hoop-iron in pieces of about 20ft. to 24ft.
About 100 to 125 cwts. of hoop-iron in pieces of about 8ft. to 10ft.
About 100 cwts. of bardan.

(1) The prices offered should be for Mill delivery at Sholapur.

(2) The above quantities and measurements are approximate and may be either more or less.

(3) A deposit of Rupees One hundred will have to be paid with each tender and in the case of a tender being accepted a sum equal to one-third of the approximate value of the goods will have to be deposited by the tenderer within 48 hours of the intimation of the acceptance of any of the items of the tender.

(4) The Company reserves the right of accepting any one or more items out of any tender and of not accepting the highest or any tender.

(5) On the acceptance of a tender wholly or partly notice of the same will be given to the tenderer and on his failing to pay the deposit in time as above, the items would be disposed of at his cost at the option of the Company.

For further particulars and samples apply to:—

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2643

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between VANMALIDAS POOJARAM, GOPALJI VANMALIDAS, MOHANLAL KESHAVJI and VENILAL KESHAVJI, who were carrying on business of a Saw Mill at Ghorupdeo in Bombay, has been dissolved as from the 23rd day of October, 1918.

Any person or persons dealing with the said Mohanlal Keshavji or Venilal Keshavji in connection with the said Saw Mill will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1918.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Vanmalidas Poojaram and Gopalji Vanmalidas.

2661

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANSING FATTESING PARMAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in General Post Office, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NANDOOBAI, widow of Bhagwansing Fattesing Parmar, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of October, 1918.

NANDOOBAI, widow,
Petitioner-in-person.

2666

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MERWANJI MANEKJI MISTRY of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the Schedule hereunderwritten. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, chawls, bungalow and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, in Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 1, Plot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Survey No. 2, Palni Nos. 2 & 3, and record of rights entry Nos. 1 and 6—8, containing by admeasurement 2,827 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Manchersha Sorabji Vakharia and another and partly by a passage, on or towards the South partly by a passage, partly by the property of Francis Antone Gonsalves, and partly by the property of Nical Gonsalves, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading to the Railway Station and on or towards the North by the property of Esoofalli Mahomedalli.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1918.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2664

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NUSSERWANJI EDULJI BATLIWALLA and Bai COOVERBAI, Executor and Executrix of the estate of EDULJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All these pieces or parcels of Foras land situate on the West side of the Clare Road, on the East side of the Ripon Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,052 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 5454, New Nos. A/14081 and A/14047 and 14082, Old Survey Nos. 305, 306, New Survey Nos. 1B/3578, 1A/3579, 2/3579 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3731, 3732(2); Street Nos. 8, 10a Clare Road and under E. Ward No. 3733, Street No. 1, Ripon Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Henry Harbour Hiscock on or towards the East by the Clare Road, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanally and others and on or towards the West by the Ripon Road.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1918.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2660

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BALES YARN OF MOTILAL MILL.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta, by order of Sha Bhimaji Motiji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Bhutaji Bhurmal:—

25 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn of Motilal Mill No. 203.
23 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn of Motilal Mill No. 204.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas:

15 packages each about 200 pairs English-made Grey Dhotees No. 448 or other 7 to 10 yards.

Sha Chandulal Manilal:

11 packages each about 200 pairs English-made White Dhotees Nos. 895, 929 or other 8-9 yards.

11 packages each about 150 pairs English-made White Dhotees Nos. 895, 929 or other 10/11 yards.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the National Trading Co. at the godown at 10th Khetwadi Lane.

7 dozns. Wilson's Suttle.
29 dozns. Reeds.
100 dozns. Suttle.
35 dozns. Roller Skin.
3 pieces Roller Cloth.
1 piece 68 inches sizing flannel.
1 piece 66 inches sizing flannel.
1 piece Clears Cloth.
4 rolls Emry flate 14 inch.
4 rolls Emry flate 1 inch.
28 gross Pickers No. 4.
15 gross Raw Hyde Pickers.
4 rolls Strapping flate.
5 gross Temper Roller.
02 dozns. Heals.
1 roller Hair Belting.
9 gross Wire Spring 12 inch. by ½ inch.
606 lbs. Hair Picking Bands.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Tikamdas Vithaldas and Co. of Messrs. Tikamdas Gordhandas Khatau:—

15 bales 29 pieces each Japan Shirtings No. 3706.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Sheth Manilal Vadilal at Grambakanta, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chunilal Madanlal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Amritlal Sankalchand:—

12 bales Yarn of Currimbhai Mill No. 121 of 400 lbs. each, of the contract of 17-8-1918.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES BLEACHED MULLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jagannath Chhaganlal Bros. at their shop opposite to Gopal Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Padamsey Damodar of Navigali:—

12 packages bleached Mulls Nos. 5401/8000 or others, 100 pieces in each.
45 packages bleached Mulls Nos. 9060/9065 or others, 100 pieces in each.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

30, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS AND PROW MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 7 PROWS.

Under instructions from Abdoola Mahomed Jackob, Esq., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th day of Oct., 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prow Bazar, near Carnac Bunder Bridge, the undermentioned 7 Prows:—

Prow No. 4137, Chandrabhan, 250 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 3848, Savoy Salamati, 250 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 4779, Padmavanty, 150 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 2149, Pathan, 200 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 2096, Jaiprasad, 200 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 4346, Fulay Salam, 350 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 4260, Mothi Laxoomi, 250 Cajacity Bales.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
The most accomplished screen actress
IN
"SOLD FOR GOLD"
5TH DRAMA IN THE SERIES OF 8 ON
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"
Dealing with vital questions of modern life.
ALSO ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA
"FAR FROM HOME"
An S.C.A.G.L. Production in 3 acts.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
—"LET'S GO"—
Comic by Luke
LOOK OUT FOR
[KIPPLING'S
—"NAULAKHA"—
The most sumptuous production of the year
produced by
PATHE
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES

Here at Last!
Commencing Saturday 26th October
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
KAISER
KAISER
KAISER
"THE BEAST OF BERLIN"
The truly Great Picture of these greates days in all history—the picture for which the whole world has been waiting.
IT STRIPS NAKED THE SOUL OF HISTORY'S MADDEST MURDER KING.
A blazing revelation of the absolute Truths. A picture of the secret instincts, the unholy desires of William of Hohenzollern, as known only to those immediately around him. Be sure to see it.
NEXT WEEK
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
Choice Cinema Film
Containing a
POWERFUL DRAMA
PENALTY OF FO
or
IN THE HANDS OF
LONDON CROOKS
Most Sensational Drama ever Sc
6,000 FEET 6,000
LOOK OUT FOR OUR N
VARIETIES.

THE EXCELSIO
Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co
Next Saturday October 26th at 9-3
Return of the Bandman Oper
Maurice E. Bandman presents th
Bandman Opera Compa
in a series of popular London Musical Pla
Saturday 26th October at 9-30 p.m.
The popular favourite of Bombay
"High Jinks"
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Monday 28th October at 9-30 p.m.
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE
(Second Edition)
Tuesday 29th October at 9-30 p.m.
"CARMINETTA"
Wednesday 30th October at 9-30 p.m.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Thursday & Friday 31st Oct. and 1st Nov. at 9-30 p.m.
A Musical Tale of the East
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
Lessees the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd,
To-day at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
The Cleverest Comedy Hit of the year.
Charlie Chaplin
Charlie Chaplin
All by himself—Just him and the terrible Animals in
1 A. M.
(The Latest Mutual Chaplin Comedy)
In 2 Reels.
NEVER SEOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE
The only one-man picture ever produced
Mary Miles Minter
Mary Miles Minter
Dainty Damozel of Girlish Grace—Blue-Eyed Fairy of the Screen
IN
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"
Comedy Drama in 4 Reels.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
The latest from Blighty in Pictures.

EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10-P.M.
FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG FILMS
'FRANK KEENAN'
'FRANK KEENAN'
in the Great American Photoplay
"Loaded Dice"
"Loaded Dice"
One of the strongest dramatic productions ever shown on the Empire screen.
"LOADED DICE"
is a drama with a
REMARKABLE PUNCH!
Its timeliness is shown by the fact that it deals with
Food Profiteering.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest
THE FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY
TO SEE THE SERENELY BEAUTIFUL PASQUALI FILM
"A MESSENGER OF PEACE!"
(5,000 feet)
The trials of an unfortunate offspring begot of a depraved parent.
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Together with the uproarious two-reel Comedy
"TOTO!"
THE MAN WITHOUT BONES
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

To-morrow
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM, GIRGAUM.
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE CENTURY
KAISER:
The Beast of Berlin.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Howitt-Phillips Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
J. Hartley Manners'
Brilliant Comedy:
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
To-morrow Matinee at 5 p. m.
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
To-morrow Night at 9-30
Cicerley Hamilton's Great Play:
"DIANA OF DOBSONS"
Monday and Tuesday next
In response to numerous requests, Brieux's great lesson for Adults only:
"DAMAGED GOODS"
Booking at Rose & Co.
PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.
To-day, at 6-30 p. m. only.
POPULAR PICTURES
Including the 5-reel Metro-play
"THE HALF-MILLION BRIBE"
Adapted from the famous American play and novel entitled "The Red House." A strange story of how a man was reformed through being brought to poverty, and of his wife's noble sacrifice—full of romance, sensation and excitement.
Popular Prices—Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

CINEMA [illegible]
[illegible]
"Mad Man"
(7000 feet)
A wonderfully powerful Italian Film depicting the noblest and the basest aspects of Human Passions,
Programme includes a "JERRY" Comedy.
This Evening: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
From to-morrow Rider Haggard's Masterpiece
"SHE"

Bombay's most Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
Presents to-night and during the week
A Splendid "Butterfly" feature
Money Madness
featuring Mary McLaren and
EDDIE POLO
THE IDOL OF MILLIONS.
Also the Latest Universal Screen Magazine and an two reel L.K.O. Comedy entitled "ROPED INTO SCANDAL."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 21st

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.46+7
Nov.	21.81+5
Dec.	21.08 Unchgd.
Jan.	20.63+5
Feb.	20.08—6

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 17th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	72,260,000 Inc.	1,100,000
Public Deposits	34,300,000 Dec.	6,000,000
Other do.	133,700,000 Dec.	3,900,000
Govt. Securities	60,350,000 Inc.	1,100,000
Other do.	95,630,000 "	1,100 000
Notes and Gold	3,600,000 Dec.	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britian	7,000
" " to Continent	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1918	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07

London, Oct. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1918.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	26.07

London, Oct. 16th

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1918	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	26.07

London, Oct. 17th

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1918.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3½ %	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 14th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£96

London, Oct. 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£96

London, Oct. 16th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£96

London, Oct. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 14th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20
Tone:—firm freight not obtainable. Seeds and Wheat no change.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.-Nov. Paid	2/4
Tone.—Steady.	

London, Oct. 15th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers	20
Tone:—Firm freight not obtainable. Seeds and Wheat no change.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers.	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.-Nov. ..	2/4½
Tone:—Firm.	

London, Oct. 16th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers	20
Tone—Firm freight not obtainable. Seeds and Wheat no change.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crops Oct.-Nov.	2/4½
Tone:—Firm.	

London, Oct. 17th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20
Tone:—Firm freight not obtainable. Seeds and Wheat no change.	

BUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crete Oct.-Nov. ..	2/4½
Tone.—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Nominal rates this morning were Rs. 813-14 for Fully Good Broach April-May, Rs. 692-3 for Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. and Rs. 772 for Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan. The Marwari bazaar opened at 12-30 p.m. with Broach quoted Rs. 807 but the rate quickly advanced to Rs. 811, and then fluctuated between Rs. 809 and Rs. 810-8. At Rs. 809 the market closed for a short time owing to a meeting of brokers, and reopened at 2-15 p.m. at Rs. 808-9, but dropped to Rs. 805-6, again improving to Rs. 809. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 808-8, but later on the rate gave way to Rs. 806. Buying and selling was about equal and the bazaar closed at Rs. 806 to Rs. 806-8. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 806, and after declining to Rs. 801 with further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready Cotton is steadier and there has been rather more enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs. 804
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	" 661
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	" 765

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24TH OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawgrined Dharwar			840	820	Ready.
M. G. Westerns			815	795	"
M G. Coompta			850	830	"
M G. Bagalkot			815	795	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		830	810		"
M G. Anjar		845	825		"
M. G Mundra		855	835		"
M G Limbdi Wadhwan		815	795		"
Kala Ginned		790	770		"
M G Athni Miraj			845	825	"
M G Broach	800	780			"

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Oct. 24th.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April-May	803
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	760
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	"	681

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd October, 1918

Cotton	989 bales.
Wheat	9,268 Cwts.
Linseed	12,761 "
Rape, &c	1,274 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	184 "
Castorseed	50 "
Rice	6,017 "
Myrabollams	766 "
Cottonseed	1,249 "
Mowrasced	1,225 "
Gram	315 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th October, 1913, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good Fine	Good.	F.G.F. Delivery
Kalogaon (G.S.)	.. ..	785	765	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G)	.. ..	850	830	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	800	780	..	.. Ready
Limbdi Dhrangadhra (M.G.)	.. ..	825	805	.. Ready
Kadi	.. ..	..	830	810 Ready
Viramgam (M.G.)	.. ..	..	840	825 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar.	.. ..	..	840	825 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	820	805	.. Ready
Western (M.G.)	.. ..	..	850	835 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	845	825 Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	840	825 Ready

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 80.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 73½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was steady but dull with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Standard 2,227-8. Swan 620. Swadeshi 2,045. Simplex 730. Shapurji 140. Pearls 525. New Greats 315. M. Petit 2,430. Madhowji 2,130. Luxmi Cotton 1,800. Kohinoor 1,285. Kastoorchand 1,185. Ind. Malwa 312-8. Ind. Bleaching 157-8. Finlay 460. Fazalbhoy 722-8. David 615. Currimbhoy 337-8. Crescent 227-8. Colaba 1,320. Century 430. Nagpur 2,465. Bv. Cotton 655. By. United 862-8. By. Dyeing 1,320. Advance 1,400. Bundi 24-8. Cen. 242-8. Kthi Defd. 1,260. Shivrajpur 35-8. Mining 35. Ind. Cement 315. Katni Ord. Tata O. 250. Tata Defd. 1,220. Tata New D. 480p. Alcocks 752-8. By. Burma 815. By. Tramway 425. Tata Hydro 1,185.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Standard 2,230. Swan 625. Swadeshi 2,045. Simplex 732-8. Shapurji 140. Pearls 530. New Greats 315. M. Petit 2,500. Madhowji 2,145. Kohinoor 1,285. Kastoorchand 1,185. Indore 312-8. Bleaching 157-8. Finlay 460. Fazalbhoy 722-8. David 620. Currimbhoy 337-8. Crescent 227-8. Colaba 1,320. Century 430. Nagpur 2,465. Bv. Cotton 655. By. United 850. By. Dyeing 1,320. Dundi 23-8. Cen. Mining 35. Ind. Cement 315. Katni Ord. 242-8. Katni Defd. 1,260. Shivrajpur 35-8. Tata O. 247-8. Tata D. 1,225. Tata New D. 500. Alcocks 750. Bv. Burma 810. By. Tramway 425 and Tata Hydro 1,185.

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

The following press note has been issued by the Chairman in connection with Delivery Contracts.

Under Rule 76, the Committee, in view of the traffic difficulties, has extended the period of delivery from 2 to 3 months.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 24th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 9,000- 0 ..	Rs. 6,48,075-0
Cash Certificates	" 6,269-12 ..	" 5,54,433-0
Total Rs.	..15,269-12 ..	Rs. 12,02,508-0

MR. HUGHES AND AUSTRALIA.

The "Round Table," in its current issue, reviews the political situation in Australia, and explains the position of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes had declared that he would not remain in office if he lost the referendum for compulsory service. He lost the popular appeal, but he held on to office. The "Round-table," explaining the result, says:—

"The action of Mr. Hughes and the members of his Cabinet in resuming office, notwithstanding their precise and solemn undertaking that without the power to introduce compulsion they could not and would not continue to govern the country, added greatly to the general bewilderment and depression. At a time when the efficiency of the Government for war purposes depended almost entirely upon its ability to promote national unity and induce people to accept voluntary sacrifices, it deprived itself of that moral authority without which all appeals for sacrifice and unity were necessarily fruitless. The Prime Minister's most solemn and deliberate statements of fact about the military situation were received with incredulity by his political opponents. The hearts of the people were hardened, and any common action on the part of the whole community to help in the war seemed out of the question.

"This distrust of the Prime Minister, which, it cannot be denied, has some justification in recent happenings, is more lamentable because few, even among Mr. Hughes's enemies, will question the genuineness of his patriotism or his burning anxiety that Australia should do her share. His great oratorical gifts, his inexhaustible energy, his wide experience of affairs, should have made him an ideal leader at such a time as this. But with all his gifts he lacks the essential quality of leadership—the power to unite men and to make them trust him. It is distasteful to have to record such a judgment on one who undoubtedly has many qualities that compel admiration. It is necessary, however, if English readers are to understand recent Australian politics, because in the personal character and conduct of Mr. Hughes there lies to a great extent the explanation of Australia's failure in the first great crisis of her history to prove equal to the demands made upon her."

A Calcutta correspondent wires that at a meeting of the Digambar Jain Yuvak Samiti a resolution was passed giving wholehearted support to Mahatma Bhagwandin's proposal to resort to passive resistance in connection with removal of images from Khandgiri Udaygiri.

EMPIRE PRESS UNION.

ALL RED CABLE SERVICE NEEDED.

A conference, organised by the British Empire Press Union, between representatives of the British Press and the visiting Australian, New Zealand, and South African editors was held at the Savoy Hotel on Aug. 30th.

Lord Burnham, who presided over a large gathering, reviewed the achievements of the British Empire Press Union since its formation. He said that roughly they had been able to halve the cable rates and double the supply, but there was much yet to do. The rates must come down to such a point as to remove all obstacles to presenting on an adequate scale reports of events as they occurred. We must also have an all red route of cable communication. (Hear, hear.) During the war it was found that while American and neutral papers had the opportunity of getting first hand knowledge of the attitude of the official world, the Dominion representatives were shut out. He had seen the Secretary of State, and that matter was put right. (Cheers.) It would never be possible for the scandal to be repeated of the representatives of the Dominion Press being worse treated than those of the foreign Press. The Union had also secured Parliamentary privileges for the London representatives of the Dominion Press. In war there might be the necessity for an Imperial news service, not on a commercial basis, but it should be for the duration of the war only. The Press did not want to be spoon-fed. Where the Press became a subsidised instrument of the Government it inevitably lost power and prestige, and was very likely to fall into that state of degradation into which, according to Treitschke, the German Press had fallen. If they got a good and cheap cable service it must be left to the Press to make its own arrangements. (Hear, hear.) No matter how honest officialism might be, the Press would far rather have its own news sent by its own agents, giving a detached view of events, than a stereotyped copy of the official estimate of their importance. The Press wanted to run its own show according to its own views. Nothing could be more fatal to the Imperial connection than for the people of the Dominions to get the idea that the Home Government was seeking by way of a news service to influence them in a direction which the Dominions did not believe was that of their own true interests. (Cheers.)

NO GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Knight (Brisbane Courier) said the Press was not only quite able to paddle its own canoe but was determined to do it. They neither wanted a subsidised service nor a coloured service. Perhaps the London Press was largely responsible for the little information which the Imperial Government possessed as to Dominion affairs. His colleagues and he had been in London now for a week or two, and only on one occasion during that time had the London Press contained any reference to Australian affairs. There was not the same lack of information in Canada, New Zealand, or South Africa. The only reference in the London Press to the recent Commonwealth loan was an advertisement.

Mr. Campbell Jones ("Sydney Sun") said they wanted at least the duplication of the Pacific cable. In Australia the land line charges were a great trouble to country papers.

Mr. Parani ("Fielding Star," New Zealand) thought they must look to wireless for future development.

Mr. Fairfax (Chairman of the Australian Delegation) moved a resolution asking the Union to use its influence to secure better, quicker, and cheaper facilities for the dissemination of news throughout the Empire, and that such co-operation as the Government might give should be limited to assisting in the provision of these facilities.

Mr. Ward Jackson (Chairman of the South African Delegation) seconded, and Mr. Fenwick (Chairman of the New Zealand Delegation) supported, the motion, which was unanimously approved.

A resolution was also passed drawing attention to the paucity of Dominion news in the Home Press, and asking the Union to use its influence to get this remedied.

A complimentary luncheon followed the conference.

AMERICA'S TRANSFORMATION.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

Of all the things that struck me in America during my recent tour, nothing produced so profound an effect on my mind as the revolutionary transformation of the country in the years since Mr. Wilson came to ascendancy, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the "Daily Chronicle". Time after time I had returned from America after previous visits with the horrible feeling that there were materials there for one of the most violent revolutions that the world ever saw. There was more antagonism and class hatred, according to my observation, in that country than in any in the world; and the class antagonism came from the bloated fortunes, and the insolent, ubiquitous, irresistible and ruthless power of the "Big Business" which the tariff had created. And now I see an America, not free, it is true, from class hatred, but so much freer from it that it seemed to me that I was looking on one of those great, silent revolutions which proceed under the very eyes of the world, and yet so smoothly as almost to be unnoticed. And if you want the chief reason of this transformation, you will find it in the gradual reduction—an entire removal was difficult—of the high tariff system which had produced such gigantic wealth on the one side and such sullen poverty on the other.

Mr. Wilson has already indicated, in language which cannot be misunderstood, his view with regard to all these trade combinations which the Gang in this country is now insistently demanding. In that great man we have a Liberal who believes in his Liberalism; who has thought out his Liberalism; who cannot be lured one hair's breadth from the straight path of Liberalism by any temptation of Parliamentary manoeuvring; and when our feather-headed Protectionists come with their programme of tariff walls, they will find in the present occupant of the White House a pretty formidable lion in the path.

It is time that the Liberals of the country should be roused to this peril at their gates. They do not know it; few people realise it; but while Ministries change the Gang always remains in power. Living in the cloistered security of the public official, with automatic promotion and automatic pension and hidden hands, these gentlemen are able still to control many of our public departments. But in the meantime eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

We make a Speciality of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gent's Suits.
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co
19-40, Medows Street
FORT, BOMBAY.

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC
K. T. DONGRE & Co
GIRGAON - BOMBAY.

One Chance In a Thousand
Mr. DEWJEE MALJEE
Well-known Jeweller of 40 years' standing is going to close his business on account of ill-health and will dispose of the stock at exceptionally cheap prices. The stock consists of English jewellery, bangles, bracelets, necklaces, chains, lockets, muff-chains, earnuts, buttons, beautifully engraved flower pots, &c., &c.
Do not miss this unique opportunity.
DEWJEE MALJEE KALBADEVI ROAD.

Paul's Influenza Mixture
A very effective preparation for INFLUENZA FEVER and other complications arising therefrom. Successfully tried on several cases with complete cure.
It can also be taken every day during the Epidemic as a preventive against attack.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
CAN BE HAD FROM
TREACHER & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS [illegible] BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charber and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th instant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

Royal Opera House: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road. 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus; 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

PART I.

Parade for the week commencing 28-10-18.

BAND.

Tuesday at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
Sunday 3-11-18 (uniform) at Andheri Camp at 6-30 p.m.

SPECIAL.

Men with special exemptions whose names are posted at Headquarters will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday at Headquarters.

N. C. O.'S CLASS.

Wednesday at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters.
Under the provisions of para 113, I.D.F. Rules and Regulations, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, orders a parade as strong as possible for Saturday 2nd and Monday 4th November, 1918. Further details for these parades will be found on the Order Board.

COMPANIES AT COOPERAGE.

No. 10 Coy, Monday at 7-15 a.m.
No. 11 Coy, and men under 41 of No. 12 Coy, on Tuesday at 7-15 a.m.
No. 12 Coy, over 41 Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. (No arms to be carried.)
The Corps will parade at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday.

SIGNALLING.

Field Artillery Training abbreviations; Signalling under Sergt. Geldart at Cooperage on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

LAYERS.

All Layers irrespective of Coys will parade at Cooperage at 7-15 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

OFFICERS.

6-30 p.m. on Tuesday at Headquarters F. A. T. Instructions.
7-15 a.m. on Friday at Cooperage F. A. T. Instructions.

RANGE FINDERS.

Will parade with Layers for practice with Mekometres.

B. C. STAFF.

All N. C. O.'s and men with any knowledge of Directors and Plotters will also parade with Layers.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be no Shoot on Sunday.

NOTICES.

All N. C. O.'s and men will return to the Armoury immediately rifles, bayonets, belts, bandoliers, pouches, oil-bottles, pull-throughs, and slings. The Armoury will be open from 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

LEAVE.

No leave will be granted until after the 15pr. shoot except upon medical certificate.

SPECIAL.

All ranks must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the final orders relating to the 15pr. Practice Camp which will be posted at Headquarters on Wednesday 30-10-18.

15PR. PRACTICE CAMP.

Friday 1-11-18—One officer and 20 men as detailed will parade at Headquarters at 11-30 a.m. to escort guns and ammunition to Practice Camp.
Saturday 2-11-18—No. 10 Coy will parade Andheri Station at 8-18 a.m. (Lorries will be provided.
Sunday 3-11-18—All ranks who volunteer to parade will assemble at Andheri Station at 8-18 a.m.
Monday 4-11-18—Volunteers and Nos. 11 and 12 Coys. will parade at Andheri Station at 8-18 a.m.
Note.—The Camp is open from Saturday to Monday (inclusive).
Members desirous of stopping in Camp can do so, and will parade in the Camp and not at the Station. Messing has been arranged for and it is hoped that as many men as possible will take advantage of this Week End Camp. All N. C. O.'s and men staying in Camp will take bedding, knives, forks, and spoons. No cots are provided by the Corps.

W. ELLIS JONES, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group,
Garrison Artillery, (I.D.F.)

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.

During September the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 4,283 among them the number of new admissions was 1,439 being classified as stated below; Hindus 736, Mussulmans 332, Parsis 14, Christians 313 and other class 44. The average daily attendance was 146.

PROF. MANECK H. DADACHANJEE.

Prof. Maneck H. Dadachanj has been appointed a Centre Secretary for the Examination Board of the Institute of Commerce of England for the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Egbert P. Booth, General Secretary of the Institute by order of Lord Morris, the president and Sir J. Bewan Edwards, Vice-President and the Council has entrusted rights of examination to Prof. Dadachanj

BOMBAY HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The special general meeting which could not be held on the 17th instant for want of a quorum will be held on Monday the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Home Rule League to accept Article 1, of the Congress Constitution and to make the acceptances of the same—a condition for new membership. This meeting will also elect two additional representatives to the Provincial Council of the Home Rule League.

AN EXCISE PROSECUTION.

CHINAMAN ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ah Hing Ah Chang, a Chinese carpenter was charged by the Excise Department with possessing eleven tolas of opium found in the lavatory of his residence at Kamatipura on Wednesday.
Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.
For the defence it was urged that there were four rooms on the floor occupied by the accused, and the lavatory was used by all the tenants of the four rooms. The exclusive use of the lavatory by the accused was not proved. The accused was acquitted.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

CYCLIST CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Ratilal Kanji with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle worth Rs. 75 owned by one Kalidass Nursey.
The accused, who was known to the complainant for the past three years, came to the latter's shop, and asked him for the loan of a cycle for about 10 minutes. This was done, but the accused failed to return it, and sold it the same day to a Borah for Rs. 50.
The accused who pleaded guilty was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, a month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHAUFFEUR ACQUITTED.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheehy charged Habibali Rahimatali, chauffeur of Mr. Bullock of Messrs. John Roberts and Company, with rash and negligent driving on the 12th of September last at 7-10 p.m. along Cuffe Parade, at a speed of 20 miles an hour and with using dazzling head-lights on the occasion.
Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.
On the evidence of Yunus Ghool, the timekeeper of the Wellington Mews where the car is garaged, to the effect that the car of the accused was in the mews at the time in question, and that there are other cars of similar make, the accused was discharged, the case being evidently one of mistake of facts.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Dhondu Mahadu, who was knocked down and injured by a taxi-car driven by Joseph Martin on the night of Monday last near King Edward's statue, under circumstances already stated. The deceased carried no lamp while oiling the switches and it was dark at the time.
The jury returned a verdict of death through having been knocked down by a taxi when the deceased was working on the line at night, without a lamp.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Kashibai alias Laxmibai, a Hindu woman aged 22, wife of Ratna Mahadu. Ratna said he had a quarrel with his wife on the 19th instant, and gave her two slaps. At midnight he failed to find her in the house, and having become possessed he ran to the sea and tried to drown himself, but was rescued by his neighbours. Bapu Govind said Ratna used to ill treat his wife, and on the night in question he saw her going towards the sea, her husband following her after a short interval. The husband was rescued, and the wife's body was found near the Bandra Bridge.
The jury returned a verdict that the deceased, who had quarrelled with her husband, probably committed suicide.

SUIT TO RECOVER 14 ANNAS.

58 DEFENDANTS.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Sir Pramada Charan Banerjee, of the Allahabad High Court, disposed of an application from Gorakhpur which raised an interesting question of law:—
The circumstance in which the application arose were these: A suit was brought by Musammat Jafar Bibi to recover 14 annas of certain immoveable property against some 58 defendants, her claim being that she alone was the legitimate daughter of Mahomed Kasim and that certain other issues of the said Kasim were legitimate. The suit was decided by the subordinate judge against the plaintiff who, however, in the High Court on appeal, obtained a decree in her favour for the 14 annas claimed. Sixteen of the defendants thereupon appealed to his Majesty in Council where their lordships held that while the plaintiff had established that she was the legitimate daughter of Mahomed Kasim, the sisters by the same woman were also legitimate. The present application was made on behalf of certain persons who never preferred any appeal against the decision of the High Court, and their claim was that they were now entitled to the benefit of the decision of the Privy Council.
Their lordships held it was quite clear that it was never brought to the notice of their lordships of the Privy Council that only some of the defendants had appealed. But there was a clear indication in their lordships' judgment that they were dealing with the appellants before them. The decree of the High Court against all persons who had not appealed to his Majesty in Council had long since become final and conclusive. The applicants were therefore not entitled to have their decree varied in any way.
The application was rejected.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st April 1919, the Viramgam Municipality shall consist of eighteen councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom twelve shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors three may be salaried servants of Government.
Archdeacon Blandford becomes cathedral chaplain, Rangoon, replacing Rev. W. H. Cowper Johnson, who takes the Archdeacon's place at Port Blair.
The Bombay Government has awarded to Mr. Ganesh Damodar Kelkar a State technical scholarship for undergoing a further course of training in England in glass manufacture for a period of two years.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.)

Mr. M. Yaseen Khan to be Extra Assistant Resident at Aden on probation vice Mr. Tahir-ali Fatehi reverting. Mr. M. Yaseen Khan to be a Magistrate of the First Class.
Mr. Girdharlal Devshankar Yajnik, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad vice Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai transferred.
Mr. G. S. Joshi, Mamlatdar of the Peint Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.
Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to do duty temporarily as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Dharwar till Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., proceeds on special duty and thereafter to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar.
Mr. Vishnu Narayan Sabhait, Mamlatdar of the Honavar Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.
Mr. D. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of relief. Mr. W. D. E. Spiers to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. D. Williamson on leave.
Mr. G. R. Mayers, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of relief. Mr. J. Carter to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. G. R. Mayers on leave.
The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, Assistant Judge at Thana, with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.
His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create two temporary appointments of Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem in connection with survey work in Sind and to re-appoint Mr. Ghanshamdas Khanmal and Mr. Khushaldas Sahijram to hold them for a period of six months in the first instance in each case.
Mr. Rewachand Idanmal to act as Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Khushaldas Sahijram proceeding on special duty.
Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 23rd September, 1918.
The term of the temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector held by Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta, is extended up to 1st November, 1918, or till such date as he may be relieved by Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S.
His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for a period of one month and to appoint Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala to hold it.
With effect from 1st January, 1918, vice Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., seconded on Military duty—
Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.
Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.
Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 1st January, 1918, vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., seconded on Military duty—
Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.
Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.
Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 1st January, 1918, vice Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., seconded on Military duty—
Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 1st January, 1918, vice Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., seconded on Military duty—
Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S. to be First Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 1st January, 1918, vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Seconded on Military duty—
Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 28th March, 1918, vice Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., retired—
Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 1st April, 1918, vice Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line—
Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant.
With effect from 16th April 1918 vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., retired—
Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.
Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 20th May 1918 vice Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., appointed as Third Grade Judge—
Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 1st July 1918 vice Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., on deputation—
Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.
Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.
Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.
Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
With effect from 10th July 1918 vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., appointed Chairman, Bombay Port Trust—
Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.
Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.
Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.
Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.
Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.
Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.
Rao Saheb Manishankar Manchharam Joshi to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi on leave.
With effect from 23rd January 1918 vice Mr. A. G. Sievwright, proceeded on Military duty—
Mr. F. DeSouza to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. H. J. Keess to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. F. H. Caldecott to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.
With effect from 14th February 1918 vice Mr. Vinayak M. Moray, retired—
Mr. R. Honner to be Second Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. F. De Souza to be Third Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. C. H. E. Wilson to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. F. DeSouza and to remain seconded.
Mr. G. R. Holland to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. C. H. E. Wilson.
Mr. J. D. Gandhi to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. G. R. Holland.
Mr. A. de G. Pinto to be Fourth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. A. de G. Pinto.
Mr. J. B. Anding to be Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. N. V. Kalyanpurkar to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.
With effect from 1st January 1918 vice Mr. L. H. Barford, seconded on Military duty—
Mr. H. M. Kirkwood to be Third Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. C. H. E. Wilson to be Fourth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. H. J. Keess to be Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.
With effect from 1st January 1918 vice Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, seconded on Military duty—
Mr. E. W. Grennan to be Third Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. G. R. Holland to be Fourth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai to be Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.
With effect from 1st January 1918 vice Mr. C. H. E. Wilson, seconded on Military duty—
Mr. J. D. Gandhi to be Fourth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. J. Lamb to be Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.
Mr. C. J. Sisson, Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to act as Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, vice Mr. H. G. Rawlinson on deputation, pending further orders.
Mr. S. B. Dhumal to be President of the District Local Board, Nasik, vice the Collector of Nasik, resigned, with effect from the 1st November 1918.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In addition to the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held on the 6th proximo there will be a further meeting of the Council on 18th December, 1918, at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay.

PARCELS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

RESTRICTION ON IMPORTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

A Press communiqué says:—Persons desiring to send parcels (other than commercial) to the United Kingdom should note that restrictions on the import of goods into the United Kingdom are very numerous and cover a great variety of luxuries and foodstuffs. Those most likely to affect persons sending gifts from this country to friends in England are, sugar, flour, tea, jam, butter and raisins. Parcels containing such goods, if accepted at all in Indian post offices, are accepted only at the sender's risk and it is probable that parcels found to contain prohibited imports may be confiscated on arrival in the United Kingdom at the direction of the Home authorities.

INDIA'S WATER POWER RESOURCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Messrs. W. T. Barlow and G. Mearss will visit the principal provinces in India during the coming winter, beginning with Central Provinces next month, to make a preliminary report upon water power resources for the generation of electrical energy. A circular letter from Government of India to provincial Governments is published explaining the scope of the enquiry, which is designed to make a beginning in the direction of systematising arrangements for exploiting power alternative to coal for industrial arrangements in India after the war.

EXTERNMENT ORDER ON DR. MEHTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23

The Burma Government state that the order on Dr. Mehta to leave Burma is in abeyance and the report that it will be enforced on his leaving the hospital is not correct.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty Lists Nos. 758, 760, 761, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—
Died of wounds:—R.E., Br.-General A. H. C. Sanders.
Died of disease:—R.A.M.C., Captain G. Finch, Lt. E. H. Glenny; Inland Water Transport, 2nd-Lt. S. M. Sully. I.A., Major M. M. Carpenlane, Hampshire. Lt. S. Allen Army Chaplains Department, Rev. J. Ganda Mall.
Wounded:—I.A.R.O., Acting Captains J. Moriarty, G. Byron.
Accidentally injured:—I.A., Acting Captain F. H. W. Wilsey, Lt. A. W. Duncan, I.A.R.O. Acting Captain T. E. Furse.
Correction to casualty list No. 737:—Previous reported wounded now reported died of disease:—Worcestershires, 2nd-Lt. R. W. M. Lewis.

The Rangoon Mining Company engaged in Wolfram mining at Tavoy in partnership with Bombay Burma Trading Corporation made Rs. 40,000 net profit last year, reducing the profit and loss account debit to Rs. 74,000. The prospects for the present year are excellent.

PRESS SEARCH IN MUZAFFARPUR.

SECURITY FORFEITED.

A Muzaffarpur correspondent writes:—
The following notice was served upon the keeper of the "Ratnakar Press", Muzaffarpur, on the 17th October.
"Ranchi, the 8th Oct., 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the printing press, known as the "Ratnakar Press", Muzaffarpur, in respect of which security to the amount of Rs. 500 has been deposited in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, has been used for printing a leaflet in Hindi, entitled "Ma ke Pukar" (call of the Mother), containing words which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, or to excite disaffection towards the said Government; now therefore, take notice that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of Section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, declares the security of Rs. 500 deposited in respect of the "Ratnakar Press", Muzaffarpur, and all copies of the leaflet "Ma ke Pukar" (call of the Mother) wherever found to be referred to his Majesty.
By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
(Sd.) H. MACPHERSON, Chief Secy., to Government."
In pursuance of the above notice, the "Ratnakar Press", Muzaffarpur, was searched by the Police on the 17th instant. The search lasted from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and among the articles seized and taken away were a copy of the life of Mrs. Besant in Hindi, a copy of "Manushay ka Adhikar" by Swami Satya Deva, lectures in Hindi by Mr. Tilak; a pamphlet on Home Rule, a copy of "Rashtriya Sandesh" by Swami Ram Tirth, a copy of "Abhyudaya" of Allahabad, and a copy of "Ma ke Pukar", which was the only copy found in the Press.

THANA WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I, living on the 2nd floor of Tata's Old Chawl am greatly inconvenienced owing to inadequate supply of water during the last fortnight. On the 10th October I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Bandra Municipality requesting him to see that I get sufficient supply of water. I was then getting water from 4-30 a.m. to 6 a.m. only. But instead of getting adequate supply, I now get water for fifteen minutes only during the twenty-four hours of the day. I, however, do not know what arrangements have been made with the Bombay Municipality for the supply of water for the residents of Bandra. There may have been some restrictions in connection with the supply on account of the failure of the monsoons this year; but at any rate the Bombay Municipality is not expected to be so cruel as not to allow reasonable supply of water to the residents of Bandra. I therefore wish that you will please raise your voice so as to mitigate the inconvenience caused by the inadequate supply of water.—Yours, etc.,
SUFFERER.
Bandra,
Dated, 22nd Oct. 1918.

VALUABLES MISSING.

Mr. Merwanji Hormasji, residing in Transvaal Terrace, Falkland Road, has complained to the police of the loss of ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 5,310 from his house during his absence on work. The entrance was effected through a window and a Kathiawadi "Dhed" was observed to be knocking there at 2 p.m., and when asked he said he was placing poison for rats.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE AWARDS.

The following College awards were recently announced at Cambridge:—
Jesus.—Exhibition of £30 for one year: G. A. Wade.
St. John's.—Foundation scholarships: M. D. Bhansali. K. Prosad. W. Shaw. Hoare Exhibition: H. L. Allsopp. Hutchinson Studentship of £50 for two years: K. Prosad (Natural Science).
Sidney Sussex.—Bachelor Scholarship of £60: K. R. Gungikar. Scholarships: A. S. Wilson-Jones, £50; N. Senapaty, £40. Exhibitions: T. E. Nichol, £40; A. C. Munshi, £30; L. R. W. Price, £30.

"FIRST AID" EXAMINATION RESULT.

An examination of the "First Aid Class" to the injured, organised by the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and conducted by Lieut. Jos. Alban D'Souza, I.M.S., J.P., Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, was held by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L.M. & S., etc., Surgeon Examiner to the St. John Ambulance Association, on the 29th of September, 1918.
The following candidates have been declared successful:—
A. E. Sulaiman, Ramshanker Jaishanker Mehta, Ruttonshaw Bhikaji Baria, Nanubhai Ambalal Desai, Hariprasad Manilal Pandya, Pirojshah Bhikaji Damania, Cursedji Ardeshir Major, Jamshid Ardeshir Irani, Pirojshah Dossabhoy Bajan, Jehanbux Ardeshir Aria, Darabshaw Jamshedji Dastur, Rama Dasa Shanbhag, Ramrao Sheshgeri Balsaver, Kaikhushru Jamshedji Dastoor, Kaikhushroo Dhanjibhoy Pochkhanawala, Jamshedji Edulji Vazifdar, Rustomji Jamshedji Kotwal, Himatlal Ashirwad Christie, Behramji Rustomji Cooper and Framroz Nauroji Taraporewala.
Those wishing to join the Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, are requested to see the Divisional Superintendent on Sunday, the 27th instant between 3-30 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Byramji Jijibhoy Institution, opposite the Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

UNANI AND AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

MADRAS PROTEST AGAINST HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last evening at Victoria Hall, Sewan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E., presiding, to consider the attitude of the Imperial and Local Governments towards the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. Resolutions were passed, among them being one resenting the illiberal and hostile attitude of the Government of India and the Local Governments towards the indigenous systems of medicine and strongly appealing to the sense of self-respect, self-preservation and patriotism of Indians for their hearty cooperation and financial support in advancement of the cause of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

HEAVY FALL IN RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The rice market fell heavily on the rumoured cancellation of licenses for Java, representing 17,000 tons. The rice commissioner says "nothing is settled yet."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Rain has only fallen locally on the South-east Madras. The chief amounts Trivandrum one and half inches, Pamban a half.
Forecast:—Further diminution of rain.

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Will you kindly insert this letter in your esteemed paper? We are all aware of the prudent postal notice regarding the temporary suspension of some local deliveries. By this notice they do not mean, I hope, that the public should put up with all sorts of negligences on their part.
A letter bearing sufficient address in legible hand was posted on 11th instant from Lunawada, I received it on 21st after its being detained in Umarkhadi post on the 18th instant. Will the postal authority account for this delay?
Secondly, I have been marking it for the last 20 days that the letter box near Rama's Tempi (Mahim-bazaar side) never bears the clearance time plate. I once told a postman about it but he did not seem particular about it. I hope that the authorities concerned will direct due attention in the affair.—Yours, etc.,
Mahim, October 23. R. G. SHINDE.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 22nd instant in parts of Karnatak, Kanara, Kolhapur and Savantvadi. More rain is still needed everywhere. Standing crops were slightly damaged by blight in Nawabshah. They are withering generally except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where the situation has improved to some extent by reason of recent rainfall. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind. Rabi sowing continues in parts of East Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar and Baroda. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in parts of Sind, the Konkan, the Deccan, Baroda and Savantvadi. Picking of cotton continues in Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar and Khandesh Districts. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. Cattle are in poor condition in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Satara and Kolhapur. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. The Indus at Bukkur registers 2 4/5 feet against 4 9/10 feet at this time last year. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

JUST ONE TRIAL
[redacted]
THE IMPERIAL
BENARES CITY

Rs. 5
WILL BRING YOU EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL
32 BRASS TOYS & 30 WOODEN TOYS
26 Wood cut English ALPHABET, Re. 1.
Highly instructive and amusing to Children.
THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.,
BENARES CITY, (U.P.)

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY.
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPINION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OPPOSED

We have received the following report of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Indian Constitutional Reforms which has been issued over the signature of Mr. M. N. Hog, Chairman:—

We have been asked for our opinion on the proposals contained in paras 212 to 295 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. These proposals form only part, though admittedly a very important part, of a large scheme and we respectfully submit that it is impossible to express an opinion on these proposals alone without making some reference to the other proposals contained in the report. It is obvious that there is a very close relationship between proposals for altering the method of control of the policy of Government in India and proposals for altering the personnel of the services by which that policy is carried out. We cannot disregard one set of proposals when considering the other and we have therefore found it necessary to go outside the four corners of the reference made to us and to refer to several matters not dealt with in the above-mentioned paragraphs.

At the outset we desire to make a few general remarks. In the address which this Chamber had the honour of presenting to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India we expressed a strong opinion that it was highly dangerous to attempt to judge Eastern political requirements by Western standards and we stated that any attempt to introduce representative Government on Western lines into India would be regarded by us with the gravest apprehension. While fully recognising the necessity for progress towards responsibility we urged that that progress should be gradual and ordered, and that the existing form of Government modified and improved was the form best suited to the present needs of India. We pointed out that nothing must be done to impair the justice, stability or efficiency of the administration, these qualities being essential both in dealing with the heterogeneous and backward masses of this country and in enabling India to maintain and improve her position against the strenuous competition of other nations. The Chamber has no reason to modify any of the opinions then expressed and there is therefore much in the proposals now before it to arouse apprehension as to the future welfare and security of this country. The necessity for maintaining the strength and efficiency of the administration has recently received striking confirmation from the Report of the Rowlatt Commission. This Report shows the existence of an anarchist party in India, recruited from the educated classes, which is bitterly opposed to British Rule. The aims of this party are to be achieved by violent crime and an insidious campaign has been in progress for many years for the purpose of inoculating Indians with revolutionary ideas and methods. It need scarcely be pointed out that success on the part of these anarchists would spell disaster for this country.

OPPOSITION TO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

In another portion of our address we pointed out that Representative Government presupposes a broad electoral basis. The proposals now before us are an experiment in Repersentative Government, but the vital question of the breadth and strength of the basis on which they must rest has been left to subsequent investigation. We cannot but think that it would have been better if the question of what electorates are at present possible in India, had been first thoroughly investigated by a Commission and a Scheme of Reforms subsequently worked out by them in the light of their conclusions. Another advantage of adopting this method would have been that a greater freedom of well informed criticism would have resulted than is likely in the case of a scheme of which such high officials as the Viceroy and the Secretary of State are the actual authors.

In India the masses have changed very little in the few years that have elapsed since such an advanced Liberal as Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State, declared that any form of Parliamentary Government was an impossibility in this country. The Chamber cannot help feeling that no time could well be worse than the present for devising a new form of Government for India. So long as the War is in progress no fair and dispassionate estimate of what form of Government is best suited to the conditions existing in any country is possible to the public mind. All such questions are entirely out of perspective at present and no correct solution can be expected until the world has once more settled down and taken stock of the exigencies and requirements of the times.

Such are some of the misgivings with which we regard the proposed experiment at the present time and we have felt it our duty to put them plainly forward. But since it is apparently the intention of his Majesty's Government to embark upon some such experiment, we approach the proposals with an honest desire to support them wherever we find it possible to do so and, where we cannot do so, to suggest modifications or postponements rather than mere negation.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The first portion of the Scheme with which we shall deal is the portion dealing with the proposed changes in the Government of India (paras 265-289) and here we regret that we can afford no measure of support. We consider that changes in the Government of India should be postponed at any rate until five years after the initiation of the scheme. It is generally admitted that constitutional progress in the Government of India must be slower and more gradual than in the Provincial sphere just as progress in the Provincial sphere cannot be as rapid as in the sphere of local Self-Government. It is true that the proposals are made to conform to this necessary principle; but in the effort to combine some measure of constitutional advance with the safeguards which they have rightly felt to be necessary, the distinguished authors of the Report have been driven to propose what appears to us to be a cumbersome bicameral system with a very elaborate series of checks and counterchecks. We very much doubt if this system would work without constant friction and great delay. If however changes in the form of the Government of India were postponed for five years, which after all is a very short period in the history of a country, Government would then have the invaluable guide of practical experience. After five years' working of the new Provincial Councils it is proposed that either a Provincial Government or a Provincial Council may apply to the Government of India for a modification of the list of reserved and transferred subjects. In other words it is apprehended that after five years' practical experience it will be possible to review in a preliminary manner the aptitude which each province has displayed for the exercise of the new functions and responsibilities entrusted to its Council and electorate. Surely this experience would be equally valuable as a guide to what safeguards are really required in the Government of India they might differ considerably, both in number and nature, from those proposed in the Report; they might be more or fewer; but it is at least possible that, in the light of the experience gained, a simpler and less complicated scheme for the development of constitutional progress in the Government of India might be devised. Then again we would point out the danger of experimenting simultaneously with all portions of the Government machinery in this country. The whole scheme is admittedly in the nature of an experiment; it remains to be seen whether the form of Government aimed at in the Report is that most suited to India.

SIMULTANEOUS APPLICATION DANGEROUS.

Surely it is in the highest degree dangerous to apply this experiment simultaneously, though in differing degrees, to all grades of Government. Let the readiness of India for the particular form of Government proposed be tested, at least for five years in the sphere of local and provincial Government and the changes in the Government of India await the result. It will be far easier to correct mistakes, to profit by the experience gained, if at the end of the five years the reviewing authorities can start with a clean slate in so far as the Government of India is concerned than if they are committed to the elaborate scheme proposed. But perhaps the strongest argument against the proposed changes in the Government of India being carried out simultaneously with the Provincial proposals is that this would rob the Provinces of their best and most experienced politicians just at the very time when they most have need of them. It is, we think, almost universally admitted that one of the main difficulties during the earlier stages of the proposed constitutional changes will arise in connection with the adequate supply of men of experience and possessing a sense of responsibility. The Legislative Assembly and the Council of State will contain about 100 non-officials, the large majority of whom will be men who would otherwise be members of the legislatures of their respective provinces; not only so, but they would presumably be the most capable and most experienced men from the Provincial Legislatures. We feel very strongly that this drain would greatly lower the efficiency of the Provincial Legislatures, just at the time when they are being put to the test, and would jeopardise the success of the whole experiment. It appears to us that these experienced men would be rendering far better service to India in the Provincial Legislatures, to which bodies a large measure of real power and real responsibility is to be given, than in the proposed Legislative Assembly and Council of State, whose powers are necessarily far more restricted. We therefore urge most strongly that the existing form of the Government of India should be maintained intact for the present though we should not oppose the inclusion of a second Indian member in the Executive Council, provided that his claims to the appointment rested on merit and not merely on his nationality.

SUPPORT TO PROVINCIAL PROPOSALS.

We now pass on to the Provincial proposals contained in paras 200-264 and subject to the remarks with which we prefaced this letter, we desire to accord our support to the general outlines of the scheme. We must however, state that our support is based on the hope that our recommendations in the preceding paragraph and the remarks which we shall make further on in this letter on the public services will meet with success. We must further point out that no final expression of opinion is possible until the two Committees on Electorates and on Transferred and Reserved subjects have reported. Our views must clearly depend to a great extent on what electorates are proposed and particularly on what representation is given to the European community, to which subject we shall return later. As we pointed out earlier in this letter the question of electorates is the root of the whole problem and it is difficult to see how the scheme can be satisfactorily criticised or discussed when its foundations are still an unknown quantity. The procedure which has been adopted seems to us to be analogous to that of designing a house without any reference to the foundations available at the site on which it is to be built. Subject to these qualifications we do not desire to oppose the Provincial proposals as a whole though we shall draw attention to some points which appear to require further consideration.

The first point to which we wish to refer is the proposed separation between Indian and Provincial finance, for although the proposals on this subject do not come within the paragraphs referred to us, we cannot ignore them. We agree that a separation is desirable and we have no special comments to make on the proposed method of separation or the division of heads of taxation. We think however that the proposed basis of contribution by the Provinces to the Indian Revenues is open to grave objection on the ground that it perpetuates existing inequalities. We admit that the subject is a difficult one and that there are, as pointed out in the Report objections to be urged against all alternate methods. But we feel strongly that when a totally new scheme is being introduced it is a very serious matter to perpetuate in it existing inequalities which are admitted to be unjust, and we are also of opinion that this perpetuation will be the subject of very severe criticism and will prejudice the reception of the Provincial proposals. We are inclined to think that the best method to adopt would be a fixed contribution per head of population and we do not follow why this method "would not obviate very undesirable variation between provinces in the rate of levy." Our idea is that the rate of levy should be uniform and if the effect of this would be to "subject the permanently settled provinces to financial pressure which would have the practical result of forcing them to reconsider the permanent settlement" we are far from being convinced that this is an effect to be shunned.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES.

Following the sequence of the Report we have now to make a few remarks upon the proposals for Provincial Executives. In the first place we notice in para 218 that it is stated that "one of the two Executive Councillors would in practice be a European qualified by long official experience and the other would be an Indian." We are aware that it is desired to avoid definite racial distinctions as far as possible, but to some extent they are inevitable in India at present and no useful object is served by pretending that they do not exist. We consider it important that at least this minimum of European official experience should be retained in the Executive Councils and we should therefore like to see it laid down unequivocally that at least one member of each Executive Council shall be a European official. With regard to the Indian Member we agree that the choice should not be restricted to members of the Provincial Legislative Council. We also approve of the suggestion that the Governor should have power to appoint additional official members without portfolios, their advice and experience might be invaluable both to the Governor himself and to the other members of his Government, whether Councillors or Ministers. Turning to the Ministers one point which strikes us unfavourably is that they are to be appointed for the lifetime of the Legislative Council irrevocably. We quite realise the necessity of giving the Ministers a reasonable security of tenure in which to show their worth, but we think it is running a grave risk to provide no means of supersession. The consequence will be that if a Minister should prove incompetent, not only will his Department suffer, but the Government as a whole will be committed to a long course of supporting the actions of a man they know to be unfit for his duties and of whitewashing him in public. This is not only demoralising to Government and exasperating to the public, but robs the whole experiment of much of its educative value. We consider therefore that Minister should be removable by the Governor if found unsuitable for his post of which fact the Governor shall be the sole judge; it should be understood that this discretion will only be exercised very sparingly and will not be used as a threat to coerce a Minister of independent views into acquiescence. Similarly we would give the Legislative Council power to remove a Minister, but in view of the dangers pointed out in para 222 we would protect a Minister from "snap" or irresponsible votes by a provision that he could only be removed by a direct vote of censure carried by a two-third or perhaps three-fourths majority or some similar safeguard.

GOVERNORS AND MINISTERS.

Another point which strikes us forcibly is the extreme difficulty of the task a Governor is called upon to perform under the scheme. Indeed in some cases we find it hard to understand what is intended. In para 219 it is stated that he should have a "power of control" over his Ministers; that he should "refuse assent to the proposals of his Ministers only, when the consequences of acquiescence would clearly be serious," that he should not "accept without hesitation and discuss on proposals which are clearly seen to be the result of inexperience" but that it is not intended that he should be "in a position to refuse assent at discretion to all his Ministers' proposals." These definitions of the relations between a Governor and his Ministers appear to us to be very vague and conflicting and to assume qualities of forebearance, tact and wisdom on the part of both the Governors and the Ministers which cannot always be forthcoming. We cannot help feeling that the distinguished authors have in this matter taken a rather Utopian outlook and have anticipated a standard of patience and control of temper and nerves, which cannot be expected from human nature in the aggregate. We must confess that we feel diffident of the power of any Instrument of Instructions to enable Governors to perform successfully their manifold and difficult duties. It must, too be remembered that this is only one of the delicate and rather loosely defined tasks imposed upon them; in addition they have powers of certification and of veto, the exercise of which will require very wise judgment and must almost inevitably bring considerable odium upon them. We have not in this connection any concrete proposals to make, but we think that the scheme requires careful reconsideration with the object of seeing whether it is not possible to make the task of the Governors a little less onerous and less certain to expose them to undeserved odium and unpopularity.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We now turn to the proposals regarding the new Provincial Legislative Councils. Here we must again emphasise that the principal factors in forming a judgment on these must be the size and nature of the electorates and, from our own point of view, the representation accorded to the non-official European community, which latter point we deal with separately in a later paragraph. With regard to the size and nature of the electorates we have already pointed out that an investigation of this question should in our opinion have preceded the formulation of any definite scheme. But there is one aspect of this question to which we must here make more particular reference. While we agree with the intention to substitute direct for indirect electorates, we are unable to concur in the conclusion that communal representation is unnecessary. With the many divisions of race, religion, language and caste which exist in India we are convinced that a large degree of communal representations is absolutely necessary, if the interests not only of minorities, but in some cases of backward majorities, are to be safeguarded. Indeed we consider that the treatment of this subject in the Report itself acords strong support for our contention. The authors of the Report have clearly stated their strong antipathy on general and theoretical grounds, to the principle of communal representation and have admitted that they would, if they possibly could have done so, have reported against its adoption entirely. But in spite of this strong bias against it they have been compelled to admit the unavoidable necessity of it for Mahomedans and for Sikhs and have recommended special electorates, which are very similar in principle to communal electorates, for landowners in certain provinces and possibly for Universities. If then special electorates are necessary, as they unquestionably are, for the protection of the foreign communities and interests, we are unable to understand by what process of reasoning they are considered unnecessary for other communities, such as non-Brahmins, Lingayets and backward classes generally. We venture to think that in this matter the distinguished authors have ignored facts in the desire to support their own theories. We do not dispute the proposition that general electorates are the natural machinery for a homogeneous nation, but India is not a homogeneous nation or anything resembling it and we assert that she is utterly unready for the realisation of this particular ideal. The number of communal electorates which will be necessary is obviously a matter for investigation by the proposed Committee on Franchise and it will vary largely in different provinces. We therefore welcome the assurance given by H. E. The Viceroy at the opening of the recent sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council that the Franchise Committee will start on its labours with no mandate either definite or implied to sacrifice facts to theory and to avoid all communal representation except that admitted to be unavoidable in the Report, but with an entirely free hand to recommend such communal electorates as may appear to it to be necessary for the adequate protection of minority communities and of the backward masses. We respectfully urge that this freedom of choice may be laid down very clearly and without possibility of misunderstanding.

We desire to support the recommendations that the Governors should continue to be Presidents of the Councils and that resolutions should remain advisory and not binding and we now pass to the Reserved and Transferred subjects.

RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

We do not think it necessary on this occasion to enter into a detailed statement of what subjects should, in our opinion, be transferred and what reserved. Until the question of the electorates is settled it is uncertain to whom powers will be transferred, so that any detailed recommendations are obviously impossible. The list will vary considerably in different Provinces and we shall no doubt be given an opportunity of submitting our views, as to what should be done in Bombay, to the Committee on Transferred and Reserved subjects which will shortly be appointed. We desire however to make a few remarks on some general points which seem to us to be worthy of attention. The first point we wish to make is that there is a real danger that the transferred subjects may consist entirely of subjects which are likely to bring popularity to those who administer them, while the reserved subjects may, in the more advanced Provinces, be confined almost exclusively to those departments of administration which never be popular. The danger of such a division will, we think, be obvious. The masses of the people will become accustomed to regard the Indian Ministers as the authors of all the measures which improve the conditions of their daily life, while the Executive Council will be associated in their minds exclusively with such unpopular functions as the collection of taxes and the repression of crime and disorder. A cleavage on these lines might produce most undesirable results and we think that it is important that in the division of subjects this aspect of the question should be kept in mind. The next point to which we wish to draw attention is closely connected with the industrial development of India. One of the principal factors in deciding the pace of that development will be the conditions of life of the labouring classes. It is usually assumed that such subjects as Education, primary and secondary and sanitation should be among the first to be transferred. While there is much to be said in favour of this, we must point out that there are certain dangers against which safeguards will be required. In regard to sanitation and the housing of the working classes India has much leeway to make up and it is essential that for many years to come she should secure the services of the best obtainable experts on these matters if she is to hold her own in the strenuous competition which will assuredly follow the war. Similarly in the case of education, the Rowlatt Commission Report has clearly demonstrated the dangers of the abuse of educational institutions and it will be obvious that weak or inexperienced control of that department might be fraught with the gravest consequences to the whole of India.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

In the course of the foregoing remarks we have stated that we should have something to say both on the proposals for the Public Services and on the question of the representation to be granted to the non-official European community. The former subject is not strictly within the terms of reference to us, but is so intimately bound up with the constitutional proposals that we cannot ignore it.

With most of the general principles laid down in paragraphs 313 to 327 of the Report we are in complete agreement but we feel grave doubt as to whether the proposals outlined in the same paragraphs are calculated to maintain those principles in practice. It is admitted in para 314 that "the characteristics which we have learned to associate with the Indian Public services must as far as possible be maintained." We consider that too much stress cannot be laid upon this most important condition and, while we fully realise the necessity and support the policy of making a considerable step forward in the direction of increasing the number of Indians employed in the Public Services, it appears to us that in going beyond the recommendations of the Public Services Commission the distinguished authors of the report are seriously jeopardising the very principle which they have laid down. The only service for which specific proposals are made in the Report is the Indian Civil Service and we will therefore confine our comments principally to that service. We must, however, remark in passing that the Police Service is one in which it is particularly important that the personnel of the superior branches should remain preponderatingly British. We need only refer to the recently issued report of the Rowlatt Commission and to the very mild and academic disapproval with which many Indian publicists apparently regard anarchical conspiracy, to justify our contention. Returning to the Indian Civil Service we note that the Public Services Commission proposes the institution of an examination for this service in India. With this proposal we concur, as without such an examination the policy of substantially increasing the number of Indians would be almost impossible to carry out. But there are two considerations of the very greatest importance to which attention must be paid if the new system is to prove a success. The first is that satisfactory measures should be taken to secure the right type of candidate in India and the second is that the successful candidates should undergo a period of training in England before embarking on their duties. Both these points are referred to in the Report. In para 314 it is stated "at present the number of candidates of higher quality than those who are now forthcoming for the Provincial Services is strictly limited and though the opening of the more attractive services may be expected to stimulate the supply, it will be necessary, if the present quality of the services is not to be unduly impaired, to take special steps to see that recruits are of a satisfactory standard." We consider that there is a very grave danger of the new examination merely introducing into the Indian Civil Service the same men who now seek a career in the Provincial Services, and that the general capacity of these men would be diminished rather than increased by the additional amount of "cramming" which they would have to undergo. No indication is given in the Report of what special steps its authors had in view in the above quoted sentence. We are of opinion that some system of nomination must be combined with the examination, if recruits of a satisfactory standard are to be secured. We are not prepared to put forward a detailed scheme, but we suggest that it is well worth consideration whether a system somewhat analogous to that adopted in England for the recruitment of the executive commissioned ranks of the navy would not be suitable. Nomination at a comparatively early age followed by the best all-round education that can be devised at a special Indian Civil Service College, modelled on Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges with the necessary modifications, might possibly prove the best solution of the problem.

TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

With regard to the second point to which we have referred, para 306 of the Report says "It will be necessary to make arrangements to send for training in England the candidates selected in India," and it is only necessary for us to say that we attach the greatest importance to this training not only in the case of the Indian Civil Service but also in the case of all the more important branches of the public services. While

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

SUBSTANTIAL DECREASE ON WEDNESDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m, yesterday	162
For preceding 24 hours	706
For corresponding 24 hours last year	84

A satisfactory drop in the city's mortality was recorded on Wednesday, the number of deaths in the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday being 42 less than that in the preceding twenty-four hours. Wednesday's figures thus show a satisfactory decrease from those of Tuesday but unfortunately the mortality is still nearly double the normal, the figures for the corresponding twenty-four hours last year being 86. The 162 deaths on Wednesday occurred as follow in the different wards: Fort ward 7, Mandvi ward 14, Bhuleshwar-ward 29, Girgaum ward 16, Byculla ward 33, Parel ward 12, Mahim ward 27, railways and homeless 1 and hospitals 23. There was no attack or death from plague, small-pox or cholera.

RELIEF WORK AT BAGALKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Oct. 19.

A meeting of the citizens of Bagalkot was held on the 10th instant to consider the question of the present epidemic which has spread in all the corners of India. It was resolved that an association called "The Influenza Relief Association" should be formed and a managing board consisting of ten members and four secretaries should be appointed to collect necessary funds and to open dispensaries in various parts of the city. About a hundred volunteers came forward. Amongst them were some enthusiastic pleaders, merchants, school and college students and school-masters—the last named having consented to work as the schools are closed.

Funds are now being collected and the municipality has consented to pay Rs. 1,000 to the association. Six dispensaries have been opened and the number of volunteers has risen to 200 and 25 houses are assigned to each of them. Rice and other foodstuffs are distributed free amongst the poor. The private practitioners are also helping the association with their services.

The Bhatias of this place have opened a new dispensary and medicine is supplied free.

It is indeed highly admirable that the officials are taking keen interest and are working day and night in cooperation with the public leaders.

In spite of all this, the total mortality from the 1st to date is 461, while in ordinary days it would have been only 20. There are however, signs of a decline as the new attacks are daily decreasing. The highest mortality was 54 on the 17th.

RELIEF MEASURES AT DHULIA

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Oct. 22.

Dhulia in West Khandesh has a population of 30,000 and odd and its normal daily mortality is three. The first fatal case from influenza occurred here on 22nd September. On October 1st the total mortality was 6, which gradually went up to 75 on October 19th, on which day, we may hope, it reached its climax. To-day's mortality is 46

The Municipal Sanitary Committee has, for convenience, divided the town into six wards and sends round, morning and evening, batches of teachers, with one or two servants, in all wards, carrying large bottles of stock medicines, the Committee, the Chief Officer and members of the Municipal General Body keeping a strict supervision over the work that is carried on. Medicine is supplied to the patients at their houses. To the destitute and [illegible]

The Sanitary Committee has also divided the town, distributed leaflets among the people giving necessary instructions regarding preventive and curative. Similar propaganda is also being made by a local charitable association, called the Pranikakshak Samaj. It may be said that the spread of the epidemic is well-nigh brought under control.

INFLUENZA AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

Influenza is also widespread in Simla many officials having been attacked. It is, therefore, possible that the transfer of Government departments to Delhi may be delayed, as it is felt more travelling can be restricted in these circumstances, the better both for individuals affected and the general population.

The epidemic has also made its appearance in Allahabad.

HAVOC IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

Influenza deaths in Rangoon last week numbered 569 out of a total of 789, which is five times the three-year average of 92. Deaths from respiratory diseases are largely due to the epidemic.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

ON ACCOUNT OF INFLUENZA AT DELHI

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer" writes:—Delhi is suffering severely from influenza and unless there is distinct improvement in the health of that city within the next day or two, the conference of ruling princes and chiefs will probably be postponed.

A MASTERPIECE

DAIMLER CAR.

Great as the progress and development of the petrol motor has been in the last decade, it was not until the Daimler Company produced the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine that a MASTERPIECE was recognised and acknowledged.

For years the Motor Engineering world had accepted the imperfect poppet-valve system, and had struggled with the inefficiency of rams, tappets, springs, noise, loss of compression, pockets in the combustion chamber, overheating, etc.

The Daimler Engine was revolutionary. By a system of perfectly lubricated sliding sleeve-valves all the above troubles were eliminated, giving pride of place to a motor of unrivalled simplicity and efficiency, running with a silkiness and flexibility which is the revelation to every motorist, who experiences its performance.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY:

Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams: "Chalo."

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA

GEMS of All sorts—Indian & Parisian make

JEWELLERY of Record Low Prices.

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

DR V. G MANTRI, D.D.S

(America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

272-277, Hornby, Road Fort,

opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS

with the

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BE AWARE

OF THE DECREASING PRICES IN

CLOTH MARKETS

BEFORE MAKING PURCHASES ELSEWHERE

YOU CAN GET THEM

AT THE DAILY PREVAILING

MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

FROM

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OP. STORES Co., Ld.

Times Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY. POONA.

H. I. DIXON & CO.,

LIMITED.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS, MAZAGON ROAD, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.

Beg. Office Tel. No. 786.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. R. KARDE.—We cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected contributions.

PUZZLED—Conplain to the Railway Authorities.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 25th October, 1918.

THE END OF "ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM."

In all belligerent countries, those who may, without offence, be described as the professional politicians, are privately much perplexed about the future. In England whilst the Coalition Government has called a party truce, the party officials realise that the men and women who will make up the electorate of sixteen millions—almost certainly, as it seems, to be consulted before the end of this year—have by no means failed to think about public affairs. At no time previously in fact has there been such a momentous stirring of opinion upon all the great issues that confront the nation. All the policies of pre-war controversies have been buried under the weight of wearied boredom and, everywhere, the people—rich as well as poor—are looking for new things. In such a mood, no proposal is too extreme, no suggestion too revolutionary and nothing seems out of the question as impracticable. Only the "wary leaders" do not know what to make of it all. Into this atmosphere of dubiety, Labour, fortunately, is bringing, month after month, gusts of fresh air. That is but natural and right; for, of all wars, the present is one in which Labour is especially interested, and which Labour has supported with all its concentrated power. And the end which it is intended to secure is one which will settle, among other things not less great, the destiny of Labour. The jubilee meeting of the Trade Unions Congress which met at Derby in mail week was a momentous one, not merely in the history of the Labour movement but also because, by its definitive repudiation of "economic Imperialism" and the more sordid intrigues of fiscal protection, it supplied a much-needed clarification of Allied policy. The address of the President of the Congress, Mr. Ogden, was fully worthy of a great and critical occasion.

The Jubilee Congress found the Trade Union movement numerically stronger than ever before. The movement could not fail to grow, for it was, Mr. Ogden said, "bigger than men". But the general social disruption caused by the war has not left the Labour movement unaffected. Naturally, whether the reconstruction that must come is adequate or not will depend largely on the attitude of Labour as a whole. That this attitude will be a sound one is assured by the speech of the President and the resolutions passed by the Congress. The keynote of the speech was the need of solidarity in the Labour world. And this not only in the interests of the individual union, nor even in those of the unions collectively, but for the exercise of those larger functions, international as well as national, which organised Labour will be called upon to perform in the new social order that is being fashioned on the ruins of the old. To secure this end Mr. Ogden made two spacious and statesmanlike suggestions, namely, the formation of a national trade union which should weld together the interests of the unions in a comprehensive whole, and the organisation of Labour on an international basis by the appointment of Labour ambassadors to other countries. The emphasis on the need of solidarity was not unnecessary, nor has it come too soon. For some time past the Labour movement has been threatened by a menace of disruption in the form of a challenge from Mr. Havelock Wilson, supported by Mr. Hughes of Australia, the Northcliffe Press, the "Morning Post," the "Spectator" and the like dubious friends of democracy. The object of this sinister design has been to make a breach between the Congress and the Labour Party; that is, to make the Labour movement impotent by divorcing the source of political power from the instrument of political power. Mr. Ogden was emphatic on this point. "It is a matter of life and death to us," he declared, "that the political machine as represented by the Labour Party and the industrial machine as personified in this Congress should operate in unison." The Congress, it need hardly be added, defeated the design by its resolutions and expressed the determination of Labour as one harmonised movement for the common benefit of mankind.

And in nothing was its determination greater than in its purpose to carry out the war inflexibly to the only decision that will clear the path of Labour, not in one but in all countries. For, to Labour the war is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. It is a war of emancipation and the issues involved in it have seldom been more clearly expressed even by President Wilson than in his message to his fellow-citizens on this year's Labour Day. "Germany, it is now plain," he said, "was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige their Governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing classes." "The world cannot be safe," he added,

"men's lives cannot be secure, no man's right can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as Governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this War are permitted to control the destinies, and daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting whilst honest men work, laying fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be fuel".

To make the world safe for humanity, democracy must come into its own in all parts of it. This cannot be achieved unless the whole institution of war is destroyed. What is the first step to this consummation? It is the overthrow of Prussianism which is the deadliest foe of human society. But that is not enough. The second and equally essential and urgent step is to reconstruct society on entirely new foundations. The new social order, as the manifesto of English Labour insists, must be based "not on fighting but on fraternity—not on the competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but on a deliberately planned cooperation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain—not on the utmost possible inequality of riches, but on a systematic approach towards a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born into the world—not on an enforced domination over subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex, but, in industry as well as in Government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of Democracy." Labour is as earnest in this as in its determination to carry on the war. It means to win the war; but it means that the victory shall result in the lasting benefit of all mankind and lead the world to a new and better day.

THE GERMAN PEACE MOVE.

To the superficial observer, the speech of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max, to the reassembled Reichstag, exhibits a chastened and humbled spirit. He has set apparently the German house in order and great constitutional changes have been ostensibly carried out by Germany, associating the people definitely with Government. The Reichstag is to share henceforward with the Imperial Chancellor the responsibility for the Imperial policy. A Bill also has been introduced, giving to the Reichstag joint-responsibility to decide peace or war. There is, however, a significant clause that this reform will not be introduced till the League of Nations takes practical shape and till secret treaties are abolished. The Chancellor also dealt with the modifications of the military rule and amnesties for political prisoners, already granted. Even Alsace-Lorraine is to be given a sort of autonomy. The strange spectacle is witnessed of an Imperial Chancellor of Germany lecturing the Reichstag on the necessity of giving up national independence and sovereignty to the projected League of Nations. But nobody will be misled by all these feverish activities of Germany. Least of all will President Wilson, for whom all these things are meant, be deceived thereby. He has already made clear his intentions and, it may be taken as certain that no armistice will be declared except on conditions destroying the power of German militarism. The American Press also is on the alert and demands unconditional surrender.

The attempts of Prince Max to save the German military machine from certain destruction by launching peace negotiations are bound to be futile. It was Germany that appealed to arms. It was Germany that held forth the doctrine that might is right. It is recoiling on her now. What negotiation can there be with a nation whose responsible ministers do not hesitate to break their word at every turn? Prince Max said that President Wilson's first answer brought the question of a peace of justice or a peace of violence to the forefront. We would put it as whether there should be a peace by negotiation or a peace by victory. Germany now remembers that there is something like justice when it is faced with defeat on the field. It would be suicidal to deal with Germany, leaving the military machine intact, and offer it peace by negotiation. Whether the Kaiser rules it singly or the Reichstag shares with him the responsibility cannot influence materially the decision of the Allies. It must be peace by victory or nothing else. Prince Max asks impenitently why the Entente fears to enter the Council Chamber "as the guilty fear a court of justice." The Entente is not afraid of submitting its cause to the verdict of the world. In fact, the world has already pronounced its opinion. But the Allies naturally and justifiably do not want to treat with Germany, which hitherto appealed to force and nothing else, which has been permeated through and through with doctrines of world dominion and which has not scrupled to treat its solemn pledges lightly and its sacred obligations with scant courtesy. German militarism must be destroyed effectively. Then only will lasting peace become possible, otherwise any patched up peace will be only a truce for a second and decidedly more terrible war. It would be absurd to contend that the German people had nothing to do with this war. As a last extremity, the German people may plead that it was all Kaiser's work, but such a standpoint is quite untenable. The war was due as much to the German people as to the Kaiser; and, because certain political changes have been carried out internally, the Allies cannot allow the military machine to exist and enter the Council Chamber with Germany.

Prince Max says that the German people were entitled to ask what a peace, based on President Wilson's conditions, meant for Germany's future. Did such a question ever trouble Germany when it trampled upon Belgium, Rumania, Servia and Russia? The conscience-stricken or rather terror-stricken Germany knows now that its dream of world-dominion is over and that its days are numbered and that it will have to make due and adequate and full reparation for all the ills it has inflicted upon the world and, afraid of the punishment that awaits it, Germany now wants to inquire what is to become of its future. The Imperial Chancellor and his colleagues may be unanimous in their purpose of giving political authority to the people. What is more, all this may have been done at the suggestion of the Kaiser, in order to invest these political changes with a semblance of constitutional authority. But as we have said, we are mighty little concerned with these things. Our one and only question should be: is the German military machine intact? Then no peace is possible by negotiation. It must then be only peace by victory. If Germany is anxious for peace, it has the option of giving military guarantees asked by President Wilson. But Prince Max has not spoken a word about giving these guarantees. Germany is not anxious for such a peace; it wants to filch and pilfer it, while maintaining its military force undisturbed. No one can agree to its wishes in the matter. It is the superior military force that has opposed Germany, that has brought it down. Germany wants only to gain time in order to repair its badly shaken and damaged military machine. But the Allies have seen through the peace move of Germany and its peace offensive promises to be as great a failure as its military offensive. Now that defeat is in store for Germany, it may be eager to submit to argument and reason in the Council Chamber. But there can be no place for Germany in the Council Chamber until it is clipped of its military force and until it is rendered perfectly innocuous.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED

On Tuesday, the Second Presidency Magistrate gave judgment in the cases in which the Inspector of Factories charged the managers of two well-known mills with having employed minors without being in possession of their medical certificates. The Indian Factories Act clearly lays down that "no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate showing that he is not less than nine years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate." It is notorious that in Bombay mills the illegal employment of children is not so uncommon as the infrequency of prosecutions such as this may lead one to suppose. And the common excuse of mill managers, who encourage, or are indifferent to, this evil, is that they are helpless in the matter, the real culprits being either the jobbers or the parents of the children, if not the children themselves. The plea is so common and the evil so lightly regarded that mill managers seem to be unaware that they owe a moral as well as a legal obligation to Society to see that it is at once and effectively put down. In this particular case the offence was proved, but the accused were merely "warned and discharged." The result of this prosecution affords a fresh illustration of the radically inhuman and unsound principle—the principle that money is more valuable than life—on which the administration of justice in our courts is based. If a poor man, driven to despair by unemployment or starvation, steals a few annas, he is in nine cases out of ten sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. To exploit the labour of a tender child, is to our mind an abominable offence. But those who are accused and convicted of it are merely "warned and discharged."

Notes of the Day.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

The "Simla Times" understands that Sir Michael O'Dwyer does not wish to have any further extension of office. When the last extension was granted, Reuter circulated the legend that it "gave keen pleasure," without, however, mentioning to whom. The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India," in writing about "Big Dinners", dwells on a farewell dinner given to Sir Michael O'Dwyer by the United Service Club, and says:—"Sir Michael, who had a tremendous reception, made an equally good reply and from all one hears, spoke out very straightforwardly on various matters connected with administration in India. The dinner was attended by the Commander-in-Chief and a thoroughly representative gathering." All that may be true so far as the United Service Club is concerned, but Indians, especially the people of the Punjab, will regard the prospect of Sir Michael's retirement with "keen pleasure." Much has been said about Sir Michael's share in sustaining the "loyalty of the Punjab," and most of it advertised by Sir Michael himself, as though it were some patent manufacture of his own. The truth is, however, that it is something of which the credit is not his. The greatest tribute to the strength and loyalty of the Punjab is the fact that the people of the province held to their own traditions in spite of the Prussian idiosyncrasies, of which the full tale is yet to be told, of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor.

Good Riddance.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer belongs to that species of dominationists who are not gifted with a grain of liberal sentiment. So far as the Punjab is concerned, the Government of India long ago abdicated their function as supervising authority, leaving all things to the violent caprices of the Lieutenant-Governor. As the best of autocrats cannot assist the growth of a people in their own self-respect, Sir Michael is leaving the best elements of the Punjab in a state of comparative demoralisation. He was suitably chastised for his display of truculent reactionaryism in the Imperial Council on a well-known occasion, but thereafter he confined himself to his own Legislative Council, where he delivered lively imprecations on the educated classes. Freedom of person, or speech, or writing was viewed by Sir Michael as a dangerous abomination. He would have been a fairly safe ruler in a primitive land of brigands or free-booters, or in some country not unduly burdened with British traditions of constitutionalism and justice. Sir Michael is now retiring, and we would express the ardent hope that he will not blossom forth again in some active capacity, as some pensioned functionaries are apt to aspire to, in connection with British Rule in India. That is an objectionable practice on principle, and its extension to Sir Michael O'Dwyer would be a grievous affront to Indian sentiment.

An All-world Problem.

The mail papers contain details of the representations that Nationalists and Carsonites are making to President Wilson concerning the settlement of Ireland. The memorandum of Sir Edward Carson and his friends is by way of reply to the appeal of Mr. Dillon and the Nationalists. The communications are worth careful study. We draw attention to the matter just now, because we are reminded of the cry for Dr. Subramaniam's blood, which was started by some of our reactionary mentors in India and abroad a few months back. The Anglo-Indian press in India grew raucous, lecturing Indians on the treasonable iniquity of addressing a non-British Power about the question of Self-Government for India. The proceeding of the controversialists in Ireland, in putting their rival claims before President Wilson, does not seem to have evoked any pother in Britain. The attainment of Self-Government by a nation has ceased to be the private and domestic concern of particular "rulers"; it is an all-world problem, for which there is an all-world appeal to the conscience of civilized mankind. The idea will, of course, be anathematised by the old style bureaucrat class in India as pernicious and fatal, for apparently no other reason than that it is India that is concerned! Well, there is no witch-hunt in the United Kingdom on account of the Irish in this matter—a fact which we present to all who howled for the instant annihilation of Dr. Subramaniam some time ago.

Survey of Water Power Resources.

The Government of India had for a considerable time past under consideration the question of a systematic survey of water-power resources of India. We are glad that they have concluded the stage of consideration, which is oftentimes never ending, and have appointed Messrs. Barlow and Meares to undertake the work. This work was till now left to private agency but Government have recognised that many questions arise in connection with such a survey which could be dealt with satisfactorily by Government alone. Such are for example, the questions of land rights and the conflicting claims of irrigation and power, to mention some. The Government of India have called upon the Provincial Governments to co-operate with these special officers and those otherwise interested should make it a point to communicate with them, if they have any plans. We trust that the contemplated survey of water power and sources indicates a healthy change in the industrial policy of Government. What a Government bent upon improving the wealth of the country can do, is shown on a small scale by Mysore Sandal wood hitherto consistently neglected in the Bombay Presidency brought to the Mysore State last year a clear profit of 12½ lakhs, the moment the Darbar started a sandal wood oil factory. In one single year the factory has paid double of the capital invested.

State Action Needed.

We do not mean to say that the State should intervene and take up commercial ventures. But so far as pioneer industries are concerned and so far as Government have to convince the public of the profitable nature of ventures on new lines, State action is needed. The Madras soap factory started by the local Government is a capital going concern and Government have been requested to retain it in their hands in order that trainaing might be given in the industry to such as desire it. If it goes into private hands, there is no possibility of such instruction. At least before handing over such factories, Government should make it an essential condition that opportunities should be given by the future managers for adequate instruction in the industry to intending students. "New India" refers to the valuable products that can be extracted from out of Mhowra flowers and Government have no excuse whatsoever to use them any longer for manufacturing liquor.

Wanted: A School for Modern Languages.

"Indian Education" which under Mr. A. L. Covernton is exhibiting an independence seldom to be found in its pages formerly makes the capital suggestion of establishing a school for modern languages in Bombay. It would probably strike a visitor as curious, it says, that French should be the only modern language of Europe apart from English, for knowledge of which there is any demand. The University recognises only French and German and "Indian Education" rightly urges that room should be made for the inclusion of other languages also. A knowledge of modern European and Asiatic languages will be of great commercial value and the journal proposes that the business community should be consulted. The proper place in India where the first school of such a kind may be started is undoubtedly Bombay and it might be started in connection with the Sydenham College of Commerce or independently. Incidentally the journal regrets that the Bombay University has not yet opened an appointments bureau, though other universities have done so to our knowledge, to link the graduate and the business worlds. The present Vice-Chancellor may usefully interest himself in this kind of work.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were the guests of the members of the Club of Western India at a farewell dinner to Their Excellencies on Wednesday last.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a farewell entertainment to the Body Guard and their families on Wednesday afternoon. The Government House servants and their families were also given a treat.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 11th September 1918, Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., to be his Private Secretary, vice Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg has resigned his membership of the Committee for the purpose of controlling cotton contracts appointed by Government.

TOURNAI HALF SURROUNDED.

VALENCIENNES EVACUATED.

FALL OF BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

Along the whole front from the Dutch frontier to the south of Valenciennes the the Germans are trying to shelter behind the waterways. The French have crossed the Lys at two points and the British have succeeded in forming a bridgehead at Pecq on the Scheldt. Tournai is half surrounded and Valenciennes has been evacuated.

The German retirement to the Meuse would involve loss of Brussels, Antwerp and southern Belgian coalfield.

On the Serre front the French met an attack of seven divisions and forced a new German retreat. The Czecho-Slovak troops took part.

SHARP FIGHTING ON THE SCHELDT.

BRITISH CAPTURE BRUAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 12-40 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

A British communiqué says:—Early this morning we attacked on the Le Cateau-Solesmes front, making good progress.

Between Valenciennes and Tournai we have taken Bruay and reached the west bank of the Scheldt at Bleharies and Espain. There was considerable resistance on this front yesterday and sharp fighting, in which we vigorously pressed the enemy and inflicted many casualties, expelling him from positions and taking a number of prisoners.

BELGIANS CROSS DERIVATION CANAL.

BRITISH ADVANCE BETWEEN LYS AND SCHELDT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 3-20 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

Last night's British Belgian communiqué says:—The enemy throughout the day endeavoured to maintain his positions on the Lys and Derivation canal. Several counter-attacks with a view to retaking our bridgeheads were repulsed.

The Belgians crossed the Derivation canal at several points. The retreating Germans threw 200 vehicles into the Bruges-Ghent canal.

The French improved their bridgeheads south of Deyorze and advanced three kilometres. Other French further south, crossed the Lys. The French have taken 1,100 prisoners.

The Second British Army has advanced a mile between the Lys and the Scheldt and has established a bridgehead on the right bank of the Scheldt east of Pecq.

ADVANCE ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 2-25 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

The new attack mentioned by Field-Marshal Haig as having been commenced this morning is on a front of six miles. We have advanced about a mlie along the whole attacking front and have taken several villages. The enemy is resisting stiffly.

CHALENDRY AND GRANDLYS CAPTURED.

ENEMY COMPELLED TO RETREAT ON SERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23. 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

Last night's French communiqué says:—We forced the enemy on the Serre front to retreat afresh. We captured Chalendry and Grandlys despite obstinate resistance. Our line skirts the Serre to Morliers

We have passed the outskirts of Frordimont and Cohardille, thence along the Buze canal.

The Germans twice renewed their attacks east of Vouziers, but everywhere they were repulsed.

FIGHTING EAST OF VOUZIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22, 4-35 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

A French communiqué says:—North of the Oise there was great enemy artillery fire during the night. We have reached the railway north-east of Assis-sur-Serre, also St. Jacques farm north-west of Chalandry.

On the plateaux east of Vouziers fighting, which began yesterday, diminished in intensity. It is confirmed that yesterday's enemy attacks were very violent. We identified elements belonging to seven divisions.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON OISE FRONT.

FIRST ARMY'S CAPTURES ON 17TH AND 18TH OCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-15 p.m., Oct. 23
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

A French communiqué says:—

On the Oise front both the artilleries were active. The First Army captured during the fighting on the 17th and 18th October 81 guns. 100 trenchmortars, a number of 37 millimetre guns, over 700 machineguns etcetera.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

A wireless German official says:—We cavacuated the bridgehead on the Serre and Souche, southward of Marle.

ENEMY RAILWAYS AT METZSABLON.

HEAVILY ATTACKED BY AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

Tthe Pres Bureau announces:—An independent force on October 23rd heavily attacked the railways at Metzsablon. Many direct hits were obtained on the railway triangle and barracks.

We destroyed one enemy machine and drove down three. One British is missing.

LINE CARRIED TO OUTSKIRTS OF CHEVRESSIS-LES-DAMES.

A STRONGLY DEFENDED WOOD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2 a.m., Oct. 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Oct. 24.

Last night's French communiqué says:—There was great artillery activity on the Oise front. Between the Oise and Serre, we advanced north of Cataillon-du-Temple and carried our line to the outskirts of Chevressis-les-Dames. Further east, we captured the strongly defended wood north-east of Mesbrecourt-Richecourt, taking 150 prisoners.

Desperate struggles occurred on the front of the Serre and the Souche. We reached and held the eastern bank of the Souche opposite Brazecort farm, despite counter-attacks.

We gained ground south-east of Mizy-le-Comte.

FIGHTING BETWEEN SAMBRE CANAL AND SCHELDT.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES DESPITE STRONG RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-30 a.m., Oct. 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Oct. 24.

Last night's British communiqué says:—This morning's attack by the English and Scottish troops of the Third and Fourth Armies was between the Sambre canal and the Scottish river, southward of Valenciennes. The difficult country with many streams, villages and woods was resolutely defended. During the assembly period and the early stages of the battle the hostile artillery was very active with high explosives and gas shells. Our troops all the day long advanced, despite resistance especially from the artillery and machineguns. The infantry advanced some hourse before dawn and penetrated the enemy's defences on the whole front and captured the important village of Pommereuil and the forest of Romenies.

On the extreme right strong resistance was met at the fortified arm of Gimbremont and the railway halt near by but was overcome.

On the left centre we stormed Beaurain with the assistance of tanks.

On the left the English crossed the Harpies river and captured Vertain. During the morning we pressed the attack on the whole front, carrying the enemy's positions to a depth of over three miles and driving him out of many strongly defended villages, farms and woods. The English of the Twenty-fifth Division had hard fighting at Bois-L'Eveque and made good progress through the wood. The East County troops of the Eighteenth Division advanced three and a half miles and captured Bousies. The

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH COUP ON THE DANUBE.

CONVOY OF LOADED ENEMY LIGHTERS SEIZED.

SERBIAN ADVANCE NORTH OF ALEKSINATZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 2-45 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The French captured a convoy of loaded enemy lighters at Lompalanka on the Danube. The Serbians north of Aleksinatz advanced despite strong resistance. Their cavalry east of Parasin captured part of the baggage of the Headquarters of the 217th German Division, including General von Gallwitz's archives and luggage.

ENEMY CLEARED FROM IPEK AND NOVIBAZAR REGIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

A Serbian communiqué says:—Our advance continues. The enemy has been cleared from the regions of Ipek, Novi Bazar and Pachka. We have taken 1,500 prisoners and considerable materials.

SERBIANS CARRY BUKOVINCK MASSIF.

ALLIES REACH BOR MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-40 p.m., Oct. 24.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—After heavy fighting the Serbians carried the Bukovinck massif, north-east of Alexinatz. The Allied forces save reached the Bor mines, north-west of Zaitchar.

BULGAR ILL-TREATMENT OF SERBIAN PRISONERS

ONLY 20,000 OUT OF 50,000 SURVIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 24.

Mr. Ward Price states that out of fifty thousand Serbian soldiers taken prisoners by the Bulgars, only twenty thousand have survived the constant ill-treatment during the past three years.

WHOLE EASTERN MACEDONIA

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

SALONIKA.—The Greeks have now occupied the whole of Eastern Macedonia.

Liberated towns are desolate, indeed, the Bulgarian destruction has been so complete that it is impossible to trace many villages. Of 12,000 inhabitants in Demerkissar only 2,000 remain. These are like skeletons. Of the Greeks only a sixth of th epre-war population in Eastern Macedonia remain. Women have been forced to work building fortifications under fire. Throughout the whole of Eastern Macedonia only a few women and girls have not been outraged while many have been deprived of their hair. The Bulgars have not only deported the male population, but enrolled all those of military age in the Bulgarian army.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

AUSTRIA WARNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks Mr. Hope stated that the Government had informed Austria that the sternest reprisals would be immediately taken if British airmen were put to death for dropping leaflets in enemy lines. (Cheers).

Replying to Mr. David Davies, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Lord Milner made a statement in an interview with the "Evening Standard" cabled on 17th October on his own responsibility.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH TURKEY.

BRITISH VESSEL PROCEEDS TO SCALANOVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope informed Lord Cavendish Bentinck that Turkey and Austria-Hungary had been notified that a British vessel was proceeding to Scalanova, carrying a thousand Turkish prisoners and stores for those of our prisoners who cannot immediately be repatriated. The vessel will embark a thousand British invalid prisoners, whom the Turks are now collecting near Smyrna.

Government, moreover, has insisted that Turkey must reply immediately as regards the proposed exchange of all British and Indian prisoners who have been in captivity over eighteen months against a similar number of Turks.

CHOICE BEFORE GERMANY.

PEACE OR A LAST FIGHT.

CHANCELLOR REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—In the course of a speech to the reassembled Reichstag the Chancellor said that the whole German people was anxious to hear the Government's views on the prospects of the success of the peace effort. President Wilson's first answer to the German Government's peace move, said the Chancellor, had brought the question of a peace of justice or a peace of violence, to the forefront in all countries. The Chancellor hoped that President Wilson's next answer would set doubts at rest. Until then, the German people would have to prepare for both eventualities, either that the enemy Governments were anxious for war, in which case the Germans would fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity, or for going to the conference table.

In the latter case, the German people were entitled to ask what a peace based on President Wilson's conditions meant for Germany's future. That was a question of stupendous import, for it was not Germany's strength which would decide what was right, but the decision would result from what was thought right in free discussion with the opponents. That was a great effort for a proud people accustomed to victory.

It had been represented to him that the acceptance of President Wilson's conditions would mean the submission of questions of legality to an anti-German Court of Justice. If that was so, why, asked the Chancellor, did the extreme apostles of force in the Entente fear a Council Chamber as the guilty feared a Court of Justice?

GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Continuing, the Chancellor said that the essence of President Wilson's programme was a League of Nations, which meant the abandonment of unqualified national independence and sovereignty, both by Germany and others. If the Germans maintained as fundamental that national egoism which till recently had been dominant, the bitterness thereby engendered would cripple them for generations. They must comprehend that the significance of the frightful war was victory for the idea of justice and if they submitted to this idea they would find therein a cure for their present wounds and a reservoir of future strength. When he advocated a League of Nations as a source of consolation and new force he did not deny that heavy opposition must needs be overcome before the idea could be realised. Whatever the next few days or weeks brought—whether war or peace—the German people would best be prepared for either by carrying out the Government's programme and definitely breaking away from the old system.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

The Chancellor then proceeded to outline the Prussian franchise and Imperial Government reforms, whereby the Reichstag shared the responsibility with the Chancellor for Imperial policy. A measure of autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine was also outlined. The Chancellor said that the reform measures included a bill for altering the Imperial constitution in order to embody the fundamental idea of the new form of Government. This bill would give the Reichstag as the House of Peoples' Representatives joint responsibility for deciding peace or war. (Cheers), but not till the League of Nations took practical shape and abolished secret treaties.

The Chancellor dealt at length with the modifications of military rule and amnesties for political prisoners which were already decreed. The Chancellor emphasised that these measures were proposed by the Kaiser. Thus the Chancellor's new form of Government harmonised with constitutional precedents. He anticipated criticisms of the political changes, but he welcomed them because opposition was the breath of parliamentary life. He asserted that he and his colleagues were unanimous in their purpose of giving the German people political authority. The Chancellor concluded by extolling the army, which was confronted with superior forces, appealing to the people to defend their soldiers against unjust charges and to give the army the men, material and food it needed.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN CHANCELLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—The Reichstag after debating the Chancellor's speech unanimously adopted a vote of confidence inc him.

DESPONDENT REFERENCE TO MILITARY SITUATION.

DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-15 p.m Oct. 23
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Reichstag, the National Liberal, Stresemann, following the Chancellor, despondently referred to the military situation especially in view of the past successes.

The Conservative, Westarp, regretted the curtailment of submarinism before the blockade was suppressed.

War Minister, Von Stein, alleged that the the Allies and not the Germans fired the evacuated towns. He denied that the Germans carried off inhabitants, and declared that excesses by soldiers were punished when known.

NO RETURN OF GERMAN COLONIES.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORLD.

"NOT A SELFISH IMPERIALISTIC DOCTRINE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

Speaking at the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London, Mr. Balfour alluded to the question of German colonies. It was absolutely essential, he said, that British Empire's communications should remain safe. If the German colonies were returned what security was there that the original possessors would not use them as a basis for piratical warfare? He could see no answer to this question than that in no circumstances was it consistent with the safety, security and unity of the Empire that the colonies be returned to Germany. (Applause). This was not aselfish imperialistic doctrine. It was one in which the interests of the world were almost as much concerned as the interests of the Empire itself. If we were to remain a United Empire it was absolutely necessary that the ways whereby the component parts communicate with each other should never again be at the mercy of an unscrupulous Power. (Cheers).

REPLACING LOST SHIPS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS TO PRIVATE OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

The Press Bureau announces that Government has decided to sell a limited number of Government owned vessels to owners who have lost their ships by submarines in order to replace their losses. The decision will not affect the use of vessels during war emergency.

BRITISH MERCHANT TONNAGE LOSSES.

LOWEST SINKING FOR SEPTEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

The Admiralty announces that the British merchant tonnage losses during September totalled 152,000 gross tons and the Allied and neutral combined 88,000. This aggregate constitutes the lowest monthly sinkings since August 1916 and is below that year's monthly average. The total losses for the three months ended September 30th were 893,000 compared with 964,000 in the previous quarter and 1,500,000 tons in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Sailings of steamships exceeding 500 gross tons between the United Kingdom and oversea ports excluding the cross channel traffic was 7,500,000 tons in September.

NEW V. C HERO.

CORPL. DAVID HUNTER'S MAGNIFICENT COURAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Corporal David Hunter of the Highland Light Infantry, who with six men held a post at Moeuvres.

The official story of his exploit concludes:—"Without food or water he held on to his post for over 48 hours and not only withstood constant attacks, but had also to undergo enemy and our own barrage fire, which came right across his post. The outstanding bravery, determination, fortitude and endurance of Hunter are beyond all praise and are a magnificent example to all.

M. C. FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICER.

LT. F. W. STEWART'S HEROIC DEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 24.

The "Gazette" contains the award of military cross to Lieut. F. W. Stewart of the Indian Army, who, when the enemy got round the flank and rear of his camp, collected all the available odd men and by prompt dispositions and gallant leading held off the enemy until reinforcements arrived, thereby averting a complete disaster. He continued fighting although wounded and showed great pluck and tenacity throughout.

GERMANY'S MOCK COMMISSION.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF DEVASTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Oct. 24.

Germanys "neutral commission" to investigate charges of devastation is headed by Baron Laucken, head of the Political Department at Brussels, who was a ring-leader in the murder of Nurse Cavell and who refused all opposite aside to him to leave his post with Allies.

LATEST CABLES.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-35 p.m. Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

Reuter learns that to-day's British attack met with the strongest resistance. The enemy massed nine Divisions on a front of 12 miles and began counter preparations half an hour before our attack was begun. We have progressed between one and two miles on the whole front and reached the high ground overlooking the Harpies valley. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners.

Eastward of Le Cateau we have reached the line starting westward of Ors and thence through Bishops wood, eastward of Croix, Beaurain and Romeries.

We have captured Bruay on the south-eastern edge of Raismes forest.

PENETRATION ON A FRONT OF 17 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-45 p.m. Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—By midday we had penetrated in to-day's attack to a depth of nearly three miles on a front of about seventeen miles and reached eastward of Raismes forest to the western bank of the Scheldt.

VIOLENT ATTACKS IN STORE FOR GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—Throughout the winter the Germans are to be subjected to a campaign of exceptional violence. They will not be given a breathing spell to recuperate the forces or replenish the supplies. Seventy-five per cent. of the whole Western Front offers no real obstacle to the continuance of the fight.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

ALLIES UNANIMOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

Reuter is informed that the Allied Governments are unanimous as regards the terms on which it is possible to negotiate an armistice. The terms must include guarantees as regards sea power, which the Allies consider of first importance. President Wilson never assumed that the evacuation of occupied territories was the only condition precedent to armistice as the Germans have always argued.

A GERMAN PAPER ON GERMAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" elucidates the ambiguous first paragraph in the German Note by saying that President Wilson now possesses the opportunity by arranging the time and place to give the representitives of the armies of both sides an opportunity of discussing and arranging an armistice.

SMYRNA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

RETURNS WITHOUT LANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

ATHENS.—The Commission sent by the Governor of Smyrna early in October to enter into contact with the Allies has returned to Smyrna without landing or consulting anyone.

WOMEN AS M. P.'S.

RESOLUTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

The House of Commons has passed the resolution by 274 votes to 25 that the Bill should be passed forthwith making women eligible as Members of Parliament.

DEATH OF MISS AGNES WESTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. Midnight Oct. 24.

The death is announced of Miss Agnes Weston, founder of the Sailors' Rests, etc.

[Hon. Doctor of Law, Glasgow University; founder of Royal Sailors' Rests at Portsmouth and Devonport.

TURKEY FOLLOWS IN GERMANY'S FOOTSTEPS.

ATTEMPTING TO BARGAIN WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Oct. 24.

Reuter learns that Izzet Pasha's new Ministry at Constantinople is apparently trying the German trick of attempting to bargain with Allies.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

CITY'S TRAMWAY SERVICE

MANAGING-DIRECTOR'S LETTER.

"REGRETTABLE TONE AND TEMPER."

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, when the Tramway Company's letter was discussed at some length, and great resentment was expressed at its tone. The Corporation eventually accepted Sir D. E. Wacha's amendment deprecating the tone and asking the Company to write with the gravity and dignity due to the Corporation.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, forwarding a copy of the annual report of the League for the year 1917, be recorded.

Dr. Dadachanji said a lot had been said about their building by-laws and overcrowding in the city being responsible for the increase of tuberculois cases and other diseases, but improvement in these directions was not possible all at once. He paid a tribute to the excellence of the work done by the League.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the proposition.

NECESSITY OF ANALYSIS OF AIR.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said there had been no decrease in the number of pthisis cases during the last five or six years that the League had been in existence notwithstanding the labours of the League. Phthisis cases were on the increase in the city, and another alarming feature of the city's mortality for a long time past had been the great rise in the number of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system. The city's health had been getting worse and worse every year. He enquired why the city's population should suffer so much from diseases of the respiratory system. It was essentially necessary that an examination should be immediately made of the city's atmosphere and of that of the drains and sewers, microscopically, chemically and bacteriologically. If such an examination were made, the Health Officer would find something very wrong with the city's drains and sewers and its dust laden atmosphere. At the meeting held the other day at the rooms of the Bombay Medical Union, Dr. Turner had held the dust-laden atmosphere of the city responsible for many diseases. He (Dr. Sukhia) enquired if Dr. Turner had ever asked the Municipal Commissioner to take measures to prevent the dust nuisance, and if not, why he had not done so. The number of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system were, as he (the speaker) had said on the increase, and the cause of the rise must be ascertained. Their Health Officer, after so many years' personal experience of the working of the League as well as the Health Department, should direct his energies towards trying to find out the cause of the increase in the number of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system. Dr. Turner should examine the atmosphere in the city and in the drains and the sewers and also examine the water supply. The city's mortality figures had risen whenever there was something wrong with the drains and sewers. The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system provided a true criterion of the condition of the drains and sewers.

Dr. Dadachanji agreed with Dr. Sukhia as to the urgent necessity of an analysis of the air. He said the time had now come when something must be done in this direction.

The proposition was carried.

CITY'S TRAMWAY SERVICE.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the President, dated the 14th September 1918, from the Managing-Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, regarding tramway service in the city:—

"I desire to submit some remarks regarding the strictures on the City's Tramway service made by some members of the Corporation at a recent Meeting. I note that one member is reported as remarking that that service compared unfavourably with the present service in other large cities. He did not mention what his opportunities had been for making this comparison, but having twice visited Europe since the outbreak of the present war I can affirm that, at all events so far as London and Paris are concerned, he is wrong. In England, all railway, tramway, and motor bus services have been extensively curtailed since the war. On the other hand fares have been raised about 50 per cent. At Bombay the tramway service has been increased, and, notwithstanding the heavy advances in operating expenses, the fares remain unchanged, being now about one-third to one-fourth of those charged on tramways in England for similar distances.

'Another member of the Corporation drew attention to what he decribed as the irregularities and slow speed of the tramway service here. I dealt with similar complaints in a letter which I had the honour of addressing to the Corporation some months ago, but as memories are short it is perhaps desirable that I should repeat some of the reasons why that service is not as regular or as speedy as we should wish. The heaviest traffic with which the Company has to deal is between the Fort and the native city. In the former the streets used by the tramway are generally wide, but the only access from it to the central, western, and northern districts of the city is through four extremely narrow streets: Kalbadevi, Abdul Rehman Street, Princess Street and Girgaum Road. Here the speed of the cars must necessarily be [illegible] to a great congestion of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Another factor which limits their speed is the great number of stopping stations, necessitated by the density of the population. On its total track mileage of 21¼ miles the Company has had, for the public convenience, to provide no fewer than 340 stopping stations. As to the irregularities in the service. I see that one gentleman complained that he had had on more than one occasion to wait from 10 to 15 minutes for a car. Possibly. But if he had brought that fact, and the place and time of those occurrences, to the notice of its Traffic Manager, instead of abusing the Company from his seat in the Corporation, he would probably have ascertained that some special and unavoidable obstruction had delayed the running on that particular line. As I have pointed out before, we do not, like railways, run on a reserved track. On the contrary our cars largely run through narrow and congested streets where various obstructions frequently occur. If and when a broad street is provided between Carnac Road and Pydhowni I can promise a material improvement in the speed and regularity of the Tramway service between the native city and the Fort. Unless and until it is, I am afraid that there is no great prospect of much improvement proving feasible. The statements made at the Corporation Meeting that the electric cars are slower than the old horse cars, and that the former take one hour and ten minutes to accomplish the run from the Fort to the Victoria Gardens, whereas the latter used to take only 40 minutes, are both incorrect. The average time taken for this trip by the electric cars (from the Museum Siding) is 38 minutes; the average time it took the old horse cars was 50 minutes. The Company has no ground for complaint regarding its treatment by the Corporation or its executive, which it gives me pleasure to acknowledge has, as a rule, been reasonable, broadminded, and helpful. But, Sir, asyou are aware, the Municipality itself is often the target of a good deal of outside criticism in connection with its administration, as, for example, a Bombay death rate twice and often thrice that of London, its building bye-laws, the preservation of insanitary and overcrowded slum areas, the bad condition of many of its streets and roads, and not a few other matters. Its reply to this hostile criticism would doubtless be:—"We are up against Eastern conditions, we cannot always attain at Bombay the Municipal standards of London or Berlin." And the same answer is equally forceful as a reply to incidious criticism directed against the Tramway service here:—"We also are up against Eastern conditions, we do not run through streets like those of London or for Berlin, we cannot obtain the same quality of labour here for our Traffic employees." In addition to that, and ar more serious than that—we are at present up against war conditions. Despite a very foolish assertion to the contrary made at the Corporation Meeting, we are extremely short of cars with the result that, owing to the great expansion of the city's population since the war, those that are running are greatly overcrowded during many hours of the day and numerous persons cannot find accommodation on them. Last month the number of passengers carried on the tramway exceeded those carried during the same month last year by close upon a million, the total number carried that month being over 5½ millions. To deal with this immense and growing street traffic the Company has had at its disposal only 196 single car and twin car units, about ten per cent. of which are always in its workshops undergoing repairs. Twenty-five additional trucks, recently arrived from America, are now being fitted with their bodies and will be on our lines by the end of this month. An additional twenty-five are awaiting a permit from the Munitions Board to authorise their shipment, but whether our application for that permit will be granted I have not as yet been notified. If it be, the efficiency of the tramway service will be considerably improved. We are also short of rails wheels, motors, and a great deal of other material, needed to maintain and improve that service. Last, but not least, we are short of staff, as five of the Company's European officers have left its service to take up military employment for the period of the war, including the Managing Engineer at the head of its Traction Branch. Had criticism been directed to these undoubted deficiencies, and the resultant inconveniences both to the public and ourselves, I should, because they admittedly exist, have left it unanswered, except to point out that it is the Kaiser and not the Company's executive who ought to be hanged for the present situation."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the letttr be referred to the Tramway Committee of the Corporation. He said passengers had sometimes to wait fifteen or twenty minutes before they could get a tram car that they wanted. The cars seemed to turn in branches. At times they found five or six cars for a particular destination within two or three minutes and then there would be an interval of about fifteen minutes before they could get a car for that particular destination. This happened not only along the Girgaum line but many other lines.

"NOT CONCEIVED IN BEST OF SPIRITS."

Mr. Dadachanji said it was not a letter conceived in the best of spirits and should not be recorded.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said the Tramway Company's letter was not a reply to anything said by the Corporation, and he moved an amendment that the latter should not be recorded.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said Mr. Rimington had shown his temper in the letter in a very bad way. It was not the way the Tramway Company should treat the Corporation. There might be differences of opinion and exchange of explanations but to lose temper in this fashion was very discourteous. He also took exception to Mr. Rimington's action in publishing the letter in such haste in the newspapers even before their agenda was published. He supported Mr. Navalkar's amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he saw the letter first in the "Times" and he admitted that the letter ws not courteous, though he was told by somebody that it was only witty. He thought however that a public body like the Corporation ought not to be very tender and thin-skinned in such matters and they did not wish to enter into an argument with Mr. Rimington. He suggested that the letter be recorded with regret.

Dr. Bottlewalla said that the letter should be referred to the Committee where they would have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Rimington face to face. On a previous occasion he (the speaker) had asked the Corporation to ask the Tramway Company to put shelters at three important places; and he took exception to Mr. Rimington's reply on this point, to the effect thot there were 316 stopping places, as if he (the speaker) had asked for shelters to be erected at every stopping place. It appeared to him to be a tone of ridicule on the part of Mr. Rimington directed towards the Corporation.

AN ACT OF COURTESY.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said that while he was not concerned with the wit and humour or offensiveness of the tone of the letter of the Managing Director of the Tramways Company, he was considerably interested in that part of the communication in which the writer attributed the unsatisfactory character of the tramway service to the shortage of cars. He (the speaker) begged to join issue on that point. He had often stated and adhered to the opinion that to his mind most of the trouble was due to a lack of property-trained men to direct the traffic arrangements of the service. In a measure, the company had recognised the justice of this criticism by advertising in the public press for men capable of performing that duty. Judging from a daily experience of the running of the cars he was inclined to think that if the company had, under existing conditions, a larger number of cars to deal with, the confusion would be greater than at present. He was certainly in favour of the letter being recorded as that was only an act of courtesy which should be extended by one public body to another.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was not proper for the Corporation to reject the proposition, although he thought that the letter could have been couched in better language.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the letter should not be recorded.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lallji said the letter had been published in all the papers to show that the public had no sort of control over the affairs of the Company, but the Corporation should demonstrate to the public that they had some control over the Tramway Company. He hoped this sort of thing would be stopped in the future.

SIR DINSHAW WACHHA'S AMENDMENT

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said it would not do to simply record the letter, but he wanted to move. "That the Corporation view with regret the tone and temper of the letter of the Tramway Company under consideration, and that it be informed that the Corporation trust that in future its correspondence will be conducted with a gravity and dignity which are due to the Corporation and that the letter be referred to the Tramway Committee for consideration." He said they must show to the Company that such letters would not be tolerated by the Corporation.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir seconded the amendment. He soid the question was whether the letter should be addressed to the Board of Directors or to the Managing Director alone. It seemed to him that there was some kind of friction between the Tramway Committee and the Managing Director.

Many members: Not at all.

Dr. Sukhia objected very strongly to the remarks of Mr. Jehangir.

The President:—He did not mean that.

Continuing, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the letter was written by the Company evidently in view of what had happened in the Committee.

Voices: In the Corporation.

Mr. Cowasji said the letter was published in the Press before it reached the Corporation. That was a point for serious consideration. If the letter reached the Press before it reached the Corporation the company should be told that if in future it wrote any letters they should not first be published before they reached the Corporation. He wanted to draw the Managing Director's attention to the fact that the letter reached the Press before it reached the Corporation.

Sir D. E. Wacha: This is a dubious practice.

Mr. Cowasji: Yes, we should draw the Company's attention to the fact.

DIRECTORS UNAWARE OF THE MATTER.

Sir Sassoon J. David said he feared much capital had been made of the fact of the letter being sent to the Press first. Of course he was not defending the Company, but he thought they might make enquiries in the matter, as it was just possible that the letter was sent to the Press after sending it to the Corporation. The Board of Directors did not know anything of the matter at all.

Sir Dinshaw said now that one of the directors had made it clear that the letter was not written by the Board of Directors, he thought that Sir Sassoon would make it clear to the Managing Director how improper it was to publish letters first.

Sir Sassoon agreed to do this.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia objected to the remarks made by Mr. Cowasji. Mr. Rimington was always a most courteous gentleman, and he might have been upset owing to the amount of work he had to do, or to the large number of persons who had been asking him for promotion, etc. (Laughter). He thought that the letter ought not to have been written at all. So long as the Corporation had not written him on the subject Mr. Rimington had no business to write such a letter.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji withdrew his proposition with the permission of the Corporation.

Sir Dinshaw's amendment was then put to the vote and carried; it was then passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DIAS.—On the 24th instant, Pascol, late Chargeman, B. N. Railway. Funeral will leave resilence at Bank Street, Fort at 5 p.m. this evening.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPINION.

(Continued from page 5.)

therefore we concur in the proposal to establish examinations for the Public Services in India, we do not consider that any case has been made out in the Report for going beyond the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in respect of the proportion of the Indian Civil Service which should be recruited through the medium of the new examination. In fact we consider that the great increase in popular control of the administration, which is proposed in the Constitutional Reforms, is a strong reason for caution in changing the personnel of the Executive Services. It is surely in the highest degree dangerous to run the risk of a considerable falling off in the quality of the public services simultaneously with the admittedly experimental nature of the proposed constitutional changes and it can scarcely be doubted even by those who believe that the effect will only be temporary that the immediate effect of an Indianisation of the public services will be a considerable loss of efficiency. In support of this view we need only point to the admitted scarcity of candidates suited by heredity, training and environment to take the place of the present type of public servant in India. But this is only one aspect of the question and there is another equally if not more important consideration to which we desire to call attention.

INDIANISATION AND ITS EFFECT ON BRITISH PERSONNEL.

The progressive increase in the number of Indians recruited for the Indian Civil Service raises not only the question of the supply of suitable Indian candidates but also the question of the effect which it is likely to have on the recruitment of the British personnel. If British candidates come to feel that the Indian Civil Service, in so far as their own prospects are concerned, is a moribund service, it is perfectly certain that a sufficient number of men of the requisite quality will not be forthcoming and that this deficiency will be more and more felt as years go on. We cannot too strongly emphasise either the certainty of this consequence or its disastrous effects. There is only one way in which this danger can be averted and that is by a rigid adherence to the principle that so long as the British are responsible for the military and naval defence of the country and for the maintenance of law and order, the British element must genuinely predominate in the higher branches of such services as the Indian Civil Service and the Police. We cannot see that this principle gives ground for any legitimate grievance to Indians. As soon as Indians are competent to undertake the preservation of the internal peace and the defence from external aggression of their country their claim to manage their own affairs becomes irresistible. But so long as the British are required to undertake those responsibilities, they are entitled and it is their duty to maintain a material preponderance in the two principal administrative services. For these reasons we are strongly of opinion that the report of the Public Services Commission goes quite far enough for the immediate future and that it would be very detrimental to the true interests of India to go beyond it. We are glad to see that the Report recognises the necessity of doing everything possible to attract the very best type of British candidate to the Indian Civil Service. The smaller the number of Europeans in that service the greater the need of their being of the best type is an axiom which will scarcely be disputed, nor can it be denied that the proposed constitutional changes will greatly detract from the attractions of the service. We therefore desire to record our emphatic support to paras 319 to 322 of the Report and to the proposals which they contain for improving the emoluments and amenities of the service.

THE REPORT & EUROPEANS.

We consider that the Report shows a very inadequate appreciation of the part played by the non-official European community in the commercial and industrial development of India and of their claims to representation in the proposed new legislative bodies. The history and position of our community are dismissed in one paragraph which contains statements, the accuracy of which we cannot admit. Reference is made to complaints that "European commercial interests are selfish and drain the country of wealth which it ought to retain." We should have expected that if reference was made to such complaints, it would be made only for the purpose of emphatic repudiation, but we regret to find no repudiation save the somewhat lukewarm comment that "it is well to remind ourselves how much of India's material prosperity is due to European commerce." Being the representatives in Bombay of European commercial interests and possessing as we do first hand knowledge of European commerce we may be permitted to emphasise the baselessness of the drain theory. We presume that this theory is based on the facts firstly that European firms play a large part in the export and import trade of the country and secondly that Government has hitherto taken but little active part in the development of industries in India and on supposed relationship between these facts. We believe that this supposed relationship is quite illusory and that the comparative inertia of Government in the past in the development of industries has been due not to any desire to protect our interests but to the traditional laissez-faire and Free Trade policy of England. The only fact within our knowledge, which gives any colour to the theory of the selfish protection of British interests, is the imposition of the Excise duty on cloth which was frankly levied with the intention of putting Lancashire manufacturers on an equal basis with Indian manufacturers in the Indian market. This duty has long been a bitter and a legitimate grievance with the Indian; we consider that its imposition was indefensible and we are glad that this one [illegible] has been in effect removed by the raising of the import duty on cloth to 7½ per cent. while the Excise duty remains at 3½ per cent. The Excise duty, as it now exists, is purely a revenue tax, but in view of the great unpopularity with which its history has invested it we hope that it will be abolished as soon as revenue considerations permit. We contend therefore that the mere fact that European firms have played a prominent part in the export and import trade of the country is no proof of selfishness and we claim that the export trade which they have built up has been a considerable source of wealth to India. India is a vast store house of raw materials and the process of development of industries which will enable her to manufacture all or the greater part of her resources herself must necessarily be very long. Even the United States of America, one of the most progressive countries in the world, exported annually until the last few years about two-thirds of her cotton crop. European commerce has sought out new markets for India's products, and by so doing has enhanced the value of those products and greatly increased the wealth of India. If it be contended that an undue proportion of the profit on these exports went into the pockets of the exporting firms, the contention is baseless. It is well known that in the case of many commodities, e.g., wool, the European exporter acted merely as a selling agent for the Indian owner and that competition had reduced the commission in some trades to a very inadequate figure. In the case of other commodities, which European firms have exported on their own account, the keenness of competition usually ensures that the producer gets his full share of the value of the goods. We assert therefore that the export trade which European firms have built up has been of the greatest advantage to India during the early stages of her industrial development and will continue to be to her advantage for many years to come and that the advantage so gained more than compensates her for the legitimate profits made by the European firms.

EUROPEANS AND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

But our community has not confined its activities to export and import trade, it has played a very large part in the industrial development of India. This fact is so patent and well-known that it is unnecessary to labour it, but it is a fact which receives, we submit, very cursory and inadequate recognition in the Report. Before leaving this part of our case it may perhaps not be out of place to mention that most of the large European firms have Indians closely associated with them in their undertakings and that for every one fortune made by the European merchant there are certainly more than one made by Indians directly out of their association with him and his firm. We must now refer to the assertion that "those engaged in commerce mix less than officials with educated Indians." This we consider to be contrary to fact. In Bombay at any rate our daily business life brings us constantly into close and intimate contact with educated Indians, a contact which has given rise to many friendships between non-official Europeans and Indians. Moreover there are not a few instances of partnerships between Europeans and Indians and many of the Europeans serving under Indian employers. We believe that the educated Indian talks as a general rule far more freely and frankly to his non-official European business acquaintance than he does to any official, however sympathetic. For the mere fact of the latter's official position checks complete frankness. We are of opinion therefore that the non-official European is frequently far better informed of the real opinions and difficulties of many educated Indians than any official can hope to be. Lastly we venture to think it is a little late in the day for our community to be called upon to demonstrate its value and its good intentions; we consider the history of India under British rule to be a sufficient demonstration of both.

REPRESENTATION OF EUROPEANS.

With regard to representation the only definite representation which is distinctly mentioned is that of Chambers of Commerce on the Council of State, of European commerce on the Legislative Assembly of India and of similar special interests on the Provincial Councils. We presume this to mean that the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce will elect a member each to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State or possibly that htose two Chambers will elect a member each to the Council of State and other European Chambers will elect two Members to the Legislative Assembly. In any case we understand that the intention is that there should be two elected representatives of European Chambers of Commerce in the Council of State and two of more in the Legislative Assembly. Further we take it that Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations and other special bodies of like nature will retain their present representation on Provincial Legislative Councils. Assuming therefore that the European Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies are adequately represented by election on the Provincial Councils as well as on the Legislative Assembly and Council of State the claims of these bodies would be satisfied. But we observe with great regret that no representation is accorded to the European non-official community. We consider that the representation of the European Chambers of Commerce, is absolutely necessary in view of the interests for which they stand but is not itself a sufficient satisfaction of the claims of the community. It is apparently contemplated that the community may be represented by nomination; but this method is unsatisfactory, as it gives neither certainty of representation nor choice of the representative. We urge very strongly that the European non-official community, embracing as it does men of all professions and a considerable number of retired officials and non-officials, should be given the right to elective representation on the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and also on the Provincial Legislative Council of all Provinces which contain a substantial non-official European community. At the same time we draw attention to our earlier recommendation that there should be no change in the Government of India for the present.

TOURNAI HALF SURROUNDED.

(Continued from page 7.)

English and the Scottish of the Twenty-first and Thirty-third Divisions secured the crossings of the Harpies at the Vendegies wood and captured Vendagies village.

The other English with New Zealanders on their left reached the outskirts of Neuvillo and established themselves on the high ground north-eastward of the village.

Further north, we captured Escarmain. We took several thousand prisoners. Our advance is continuing on the whole front.

BEAUREPAIRE MILL CARRIED

SHARP FIGHTING IN VOUZIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2 a.m. Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 24.

Last night's French communiqué adds: East of the Aisne sharp fighting continues in the region of Vouziers. A German attack on the village of Terron and eastward of Vandy was heavily repulsed. We carried Beaurepaire mill between Olizy and Grandpre.

GREAT MACHINEGUN ACTIVITY ON BELGIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 24.

A Belgian communiqué says:—There was great artillery and machinegun activity on the whole Belgian front.

WERGHEM CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 24.

A British-Belgian communiqué says: Nothing occurred in Flanders, except that the French have captured Werghem, taking 200 prisoners.

BANTHEVILLE OCCUPIED

BELLEN WOOD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4 a.m. Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Oct. 24.

An American communiqué says:—North of Verdun we progressed at several points in face of determined resistance.

We captured the Bellen wood, east of the Meuse, and penetrated the Detrayes and Warrille woods, taking a hundred prisoners.

We completely occupied Bantheville, west of the Meuse, and captured seventy-five prisoners and eight machineguns.

There was bitter fighting north of Grandpre.

Artillery fire was very violent on the whole front.

Fifteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down in airfight. Six American are missing.

TOWARDS SCHELDT CANAL.

SCARPE CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires: The Third and Fourth Armies participated in the latest attack towards the Scheldt canal and tributary lines. The situation simply stated is that we want to prevent the enemy from carrying out his wishes to get away. The attack was launched at 1/20 in the morning in misty weather. The enemy is fighting doggedly.

The First Army crossed the Scarpe, east of Nivelle and the advance continues.

The Fifth Army and the Second Army and also the Belgian Army are meeting with increased resistance.

EVACUATION OF GHENT IN FULL SWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-5 p.m., Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Oct. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Telegraaf" announces that the evacuation of Ghent is in full swing and last boats are hastily being towed down the canal to Selzaele.

AMERICA'S GRATITUDE TO BRITISH NAVY

ITS GLORIOUS SERVICES IN WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 24.

Thirty million people attending the Trafalgar Day celebrations throughout the United States passed a resolution paying a tribute to the stupendous services of the British Navy to the Allies. The resolution says:—

"Understanding the full significance of the part the British Navy has been privileged to play in liberating the world from autocracy and misrule and appreciating particularly its gallant and efficient work in transporting and convoying American men and supplies with so little loss as to constitute an achievement which must stand forever among the most glorious annals of the great war we, the people of America, numbering over thirty million assembled in our churches, theatres, lodges and other meeting places, desire that this expression of our lasting gratitude and enduring esteem be conveyed to officers and men of the British Navy and to the peoples of the British Empire."

MR. MONTAGU AS APOLOGIST.

I.

BY SYUD HOSSAIN.

(From "Young India.")

Mr. Montagu in mail week gave a long "interview" on "The New Era in India" which was published in the "Observer." The interview is the latest of the "syndicated" variety which responsible British statesmen have given from time to time since the war, and which is chiefly intended for American and Allied consumption. Mr. Montagu's "interview," however, is one which deserves to be widely read, and carefully appraised, also in India. The Secretary of State for India could not in any case be otherwise than interesting while holding forth on such a theme as "The New Era in India," but it should be possible, too, for national workers in this country to derive some instruction from a consideration of the manner in which that responsible and exalted functionary justifies the ways of the British rulers of India to the world at large. Mr. Edward Marshall, who interviewed Mr. Montagu, thus introduces him to his readers:

"The greatest experiment in Self-Government which the world ever has known—that of the British Government in the gradual democratisation of India—will be made with no undue delay, and will be the greatest trial of the skill of Governmental direction in the history of the human race. It has been conceived and undertaken during wartime, and unless the war ends quickly, will be put into operation probably while the great conflict rages. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, who, with the Viceroy of India, is responsible for the plan, tells in the interview below what England hopes from Indian Self-Government in the future."

We have quoted this introductory "puff" as it gives the key to the object and purpose of the interview, according to which all that Mr. Montagu has to say should be considered.

Mr. Montagu began in the orthodox manner by a reference to the size of India. "The population of India," he said, "is so vast that it passes almost beyond the comprehension of the Western mind," but he struggle to give the best idea he could to his audience by a series of concrete illustrations. Thus—

"The area of India is about as great as the whole continent of Europe, excluding Russia, and its population is treble that of the United States, or 315 millions. Of the provinces into which it is divided Bengal and the United Provinces each contain a population as large as that of the British Isles. Madras comes only a little way behind them and Bombay and the Punjab each contain a population of approximately twenty millions. The population of the Native States is about as large as that of the German Empire."

After this even a Western reader should be able fairly to visualise what India is like. But the size of India, phenomenal as it is, was not the chief object of Mr. Montagu's attention in the interview. As he put it, "it is neither from the numerical nor the industrial point of view that India's importance to the Allied cause is to be found. *It is rather from the moral side that I would have you to consider the position that Great Britain occupies in India.*" Such a course, he went on to say, would "enable us to see the great differences between the ideals of the British and of the German Empires." Mr. Montagu proceeds to institute a comparison between British and German ideals and methods which deserve to be given in parallel columns:

"Consider the Imperial War Cabinet which is now governing the conduct of the war. In this Imperial Cabinet we find representatives of the free nations that form the self-governing dominions. The representative of Newfoundland, the smallest of these self-governing units is heard with the same respect as the representative of Canada or Australia. We have sitting at the same table, the *representatives of India*, (our italics) which, as you know, is now entering the path leading to Self-Government. Last year the Secretary of State was accompanied to the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet by the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir Satyendra Sinha, this year Sir S. P. Sinha has come again and the Maharaja of Patiala is with him as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India. The presence of these Indian representatives marks the sense of corporate feeling that holds the British Empire together. They are here because in India, as in the self-governing Dominions, the same spirit prevails—the spirit that gives freedom in development in accordance with their own ideals, the spirit of Self-Government which has already been vindicated in South Africa and Canada, and is in process of vindication in India.

"Let us consider the contrast between German ideas of the Empire and those of Britain. British ideals are perfectly expressed in the grouping for mutual effort of free nations not bent on war, but upon progressive peace. Germany's ideals of Empire-building are perfectly expressed in her conquest of Belgium, and that which has come after it, humiliation and outrage for conquered populations (many thousand citizens of which have been deported to slavery in German territory). In towns razed by shell and fire, in manufacturing capacity destroyed, in machinery and resources stolen, in every manner which the mind of man can think of from brutal murder to petty despotism, the conquered populations have been subjected to oppression. Wherever Germany has gained territory in this war she has extended this or some very similar plan of action."

The obvious comment on the comparative study presented above is that all that Mr. Montagu has to say of Germany's ideals of Empire-building is irrefragably true; his picture, in contrast, of the British Commonwealth too, is substantially faithful one. But there is a weak spot in it: and that weak spot is the reference to India. While not only Mr. Montagu but the whole British race may well be proud of the splendid spectacle presented by the constitution of the Imperial War Cabinet, representative as it is of the "free nations" that form the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire, to say that it also includes "the representatives of India" is merely, having regard to the context, a half-truth. Sir S. P. Sinha, the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Maharaja of Patiala are Indians but they are *not* "Indian representatives." We insist upon this distinction in no spirit of idle carping. In the consideration of so momentous a scheme as the one that Mr. Montagu has set before himself, it is necessary to ask that he should do it full justice. Merely to say that India "is now entering the path leading to Self-Government" or "that the spirit of Self-Government is in process of vindication in India" does not suffice, even approximately, to secure that result. There is one other important point that may as well be emhasized in this connection. In showing up German barbarism and the gospel of *kultur* in all their naked horror, in the course of his interview, Mr. Montagu may have rendered an international service; but he was also labouring the obvious. We do not think there is a single man outside Germany—or outside a lunatic asylum—who remains to be convinced at this time of day that the German conception of Imperialism is the very negation of the spiritual existence of humanity. That is a truth which has been written across two hemispheres during the last five years in the sacrificial blood of outraged mankind. Moreover, it must be said to the credit of the Germans,—perhaps the solitary redeeming element of the unconscionable wrong they have done to the world,—that they themselves have never disguised their ideals or their intentions. Whether one takes the ethics of Nietzche, or the political and military theories of Bernhardi, or the diplomatic revelations of von Bulow, or the "frightfulness" of von Tirpitz,—they reveal one common tendency and aspiration, and that is the exaltation of the brute-spirit in man. In Gladstone's phrase we may call Germans as "anti-human specimens of humanity," and it would be an essentially just verdict. To a layman, therefore, it seems that condemnation of German ideals and methods now is an act of supererogation. It is like flogging a dead horse. Germany lies prostrate before the world by the sheer weight of her own infamy. If, however, there is life in the "blonde beast" yet, the quietus has got to be given practically in the field of battle,—not in the columns of the "Observer."

We have sought to clear up the precise moral status of Germany in the estimation of the civilized world, because it has been the fashion with quite a number of controversialists latterly to drag her in for purposes of a false analogy. The point is that Germany as a Power with Imperial ambitions has been damned for all time by the universal verdict of mankind. The immeasurable spiritual superiority of the British Empire over the German is a self-evident truth, clear as noon-day. It is therefore but a poor compliment to Britain,—whatever statesmen may think of the utility of it,—to compare her to the "blonde beast" at all. The British Commonwealth as a complete entity has got to be judged—and justified—by a higher standard of national and international morality and a stricter conception of spiritual values. Considered thus, the British Commonwealth emerges resplendent so far as the people of the British race comprised in it are concerned. Equally certainly it does not come up to the same standard of idealism or achievement in respect of the non-British elements of the Empire. There may be good historical and other reasons for this: our present purpose is not to go into the genesis of the phenomenon but merely to note it as a fact.

When, then Mr. Montagu says: "It is rather from the moral side that I would have you to consider the position that Great Britain occupies in India,"—we are only too anxious to accompany him on his enquiry. We regret to say that in acquitting himself of his self-imposed task, Mr. Montagu does himself—and his readers—less than justice. Here is a fragment of history as served up by Mr. Montagu:

"Englishmen were originally attracted to India by the commercial advantages it offered. It was the case of the flag following trade. As soon as our position in India was established we at once accepted the responsibility of governing for the good of the governed. A progressive effort was initiated towards the realisation there of the aims for which Britain and the British stand all over the world and we never have receded from that position."

"We at once accepted the responsibility of governing for the good of the governed,"—is a statement which needs to be extensively qualified to make it coincide with the facts of history. Similarly, in the following passage, Mr. Montagu presents a one-sided picture:

"We have given India a peace such as it had never known before. Law and order have been guaranteed. The prosperity of the country has been developed by our railways and irrigation works which have diminished dangers of famine due to failure of the periodic rains. We have promoted education, and are pledged to carry out a programme of expansion which will add immeasurably to the prosperity of the country, for the development of education will help to fit India for the new role in the British Empire which is now marked out for her."

What he says is true enough, but it is not the whole truth, and in respect of such a question as the one under consideration the omission must be pointed out. When Mr. Montagu talks of "our railways and irrigation works which have diminished dangers of famine due to failure of the periodic rains," it seems but right to complete the picture by recalling Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's famous resolution (of which he secured the unanimous adoption from a meeting of a well-known *English* Political club.) which recited that as "Britain has appropriated thousands of millions of India's wealth for building up and maintaining her British Indian Empire and for drawing directly vast wealth to herself"; that as "she is continuing to drain about £30,000,000 of India's wealth every year unceasingly in a variety of ways", and that "as she has therefore reduced the bulk of the Indian population to extreme poverty, destitution and degradation; it is, therefore, her bounden duty in common justice and humanity to pay from her own exchequer the cost of all famines and diseases caused by such impoverishment." Again, in the following passage, Mr. Montagu is on anything but firm ground:

"It has been acknowledged from the earliest days of British control in India that, when it should be possible, the Indian peoples must be made capable of Self-Government. We have recognised, without a single break in our acknowledgement of this responsibility, that our right to the material benefits of India must be dependent on our educative gifts to India classing good government as quite the greatest of all educative gifts, and recognising that the ideals of good government cannot be realised unless the Indian people are governed not as subjects of, but as partners in the British Commonwealth, as are the people of Great Britain and the Great Dominions."

Mr. Montagu is not happy in his phraseology. We shall not go now into the question whether the principle set forth above for which he claims that it has been "acknowledged" from the earliest days of British rule in India was in fact also consistently applied. But the phrase—"we have recognised without a single break in our acknowledgement of this responsibility"—challenges one's memory. One may concede that of promises and pledges there has been enough and to spare. But Mr. Montagu at least should not forget what Lord Lytton, a Viceroy of India, said, in the famous confidential document which got into print, in respect of the pledges to India of the Sovereign and Parliament of England, especially referring to Queen Victoria's gracious Proclamation promising that her Indian subjects should be freely and impartially admitted to all offices, "the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability and integrity to discharge." "We all know", said Lord Lytton, "that these claims and expectations can never be justified. We have had to choose between prohibiting them (the natives of India) and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course." And again:

"Since I am writing confidentially I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise that they had uttered to the ear."

It is a gratifying reflection, and one that redounds infinitely to the credit of England and her statesmen that we have moved substantially forward, in spirit and in endeavour, from the days of Lord Lytton. But Mr. Montagu has invoked past history and he must be content to be judged by it. Next week we shall deal with Mr. Montagu's claims and statements in respect of his and Lord Chelmsford's scheme of Constitutional Reforms, and consider how far it promises to usher in "The New Era in India."

INFLUENZA.
Preventive Medicines
Rs. 2.
M. JOHN,
MAKRANA (Marwar).

INFLUENZA.
Successfully prevented and cured by
"KRI. NA."
PLAFENO
an extensively used, certain and safe remedy. Municipalities, Dispensaries and the Rich distribute it free among the poor
Full directions in 5 languages with each bottle. 36 doses. Re. 1.
Sold by
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
CHEMISTS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.
To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.
DEAR SIRS,
The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever.
I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before.
I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, namely Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and Jenneti Viswanadha Sastry. I hope they will get cured also.
Thanking you for your able treatment,
Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
DEWAN OF KURUPAM,
Vizagapatam District.
3

OPPORTUNITY AWAITS YOU.
JUST TO MEET YOUR NEED.
The UNIVERSAL TRADING Co., Sialkot City the largest manufacturers of Athletic goods, Locks, Cutlery, Handcuffs, Legchains of secured locks, Bolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Copper nails for boats, Rivets, Hosepipe couplings, Brass Hinges, Drawer Handles Socket Bolts, Cabin Hooks, Casters, Punkah wheels and Rim Locks, can undertake to supply anything of the sort, to sample, at reasonably low rates.
TRIALS SOLICITED.
Write for particulars to-day.
Telegrams:—"UNIVERSAL", Sialkot City (Punjab).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0151 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of .....1919.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company
GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., BOMBAY)
whose beautiful jewelleries of artistic designs, of gold, silver, diamonds, &c., have been universally praised.
Up-country orders executed by V.P.P. Guarantee given.

WHO IS?
The largest Importer and Contractor of Second-Hand Clothings in India?
K. C. MARROTT,
189-91 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1776.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS
BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

	Rs.		Re. a.
Coral Island	3	Pope Joan	1 12
Mary Price	5	Mary Stuart	1 4
Bronze Statue	3	Macnaire	1 0
Loves of Harem	3	Necromancer	0 12

Soldier's Wife ..... Rs. 1-4
Mysteries of London 8-0
,, Old London 2-4
M. TARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS.
For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .
AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
62 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

LE TREFLE & POMPEIA
FACE POWDERS, PERFUMES & SOAPS
NOW IN STOCK
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS V. P. P.
Bombay Perfumery Mart
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEBILITY OR DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES
CAN BE SPEEDILY REMOVED BY
RATNAKAR PILLS.
The great Ayurvedic remedy for nervous and functional exhaustion.
Speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparts vigour to the most debilitated constitutions and makes life ten times more enjoyable. A few weeks' use will convince you.
What eminent men say:—
RAJKUMAR AMAR SINHJI, HEIR APPARENT VIRPUR (Kathiawar) says:—
"This new product of your vast learning and experience in Ayurvedic Science is a wonder in the world of Tonics."
RAI SAHIB MUL CHAND SAHGAL, Retired Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, writes:—
"I have used Pandit Bihari Lal's Ratnakar Vati and find that it gives tone to the system and improves general health and working capacity. The simple fact that it is prepared by an experienced Vedic Physician of well established reputation is a guarantee of its wholesomeness."
Price packet of 40 Pills Rs. 2-8 by V.P.P. Rs. 2-12
For Ratnakar Pills and other Ayurvedic medicines for all sorts of complaints apply to
PT. BIHARI LAL SHASTRI,
Proprietor, Ratnakar Aushdhalaya,
Papar Mandi, LAHORE.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Good News
for Sufferers!
If you suffer from Functions, Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success, Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered, it simply cannot fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.
Dr. Bier's principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Re. 15 (plus postage, etc.), very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, PATIALA (India).
Erectruss

Rs. 5
WILL BRING—
32 BRASS TOYS
AND
30 WOODEN TOYS
well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.
26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood - Re. 1-0-0
THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co., BELLARY CITY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles & Incandescent Lamps
Electric Fans & Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Ever-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots & Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties
Prices defy Competition
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

DR. BURMAN'S
NERVINE TONIC PILLS
are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.
Will bring energy in every dose.
Price Rs.1/- a phial of 30 Pills.
Packing & Postage Annas 5.
Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET, CALCUTTA.
Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,
422, Princess St., Fida Bldg., Bombay.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and insure sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
2 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
3 Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.
K. R. SEN & Co., Ltd.
36. COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

TO EVERYONE
who will drop us a post card we will send free a copy of our
'Kam Shastra'
as a Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in any Oriental Language.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have a Set
Order from:
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
RESHARPENED Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 88, Medows St., Opp. Taraporevala, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.880 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.7 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 ,,
Dew Point	73.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.708 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.8 ,,
Minimum do.	75.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	112 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Oct.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct		h.	m	ft. in
Thur.	24	m	2	1	29	2	24	m	8	8	18 8
			1	55a	26	4			7	59a	15 11
Fri.	25	m	2	53	28	2	25	m	9	11	19 5
			2	48a	25	3			8	49a	17 6
Sat.	26	m	3	49	27	1	26	m	10	37	19 10
			3	58a	24	3			9	53a	18 9
Sun.	27	m	5	0	26	2	27	m	0	4	19 9
			5	22a	23	9			11	28a	19 10
Mon.	28	m	6	12	25	8	28	m	1	5a	19 3
			6	52a	24	0					
Tues.	29	m	7	20	25	6	29	m	0	50	20 2
			8	8a	24	8			1	54a	18 8
Wed.	30	m	8	13	25	7	30	m	1	52	20 1
			9	2a	25	6			2	34a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct. 24 (Thursday)	Sunrise.	6h. 36m.	Sunset. 6h. 10m
,, 25 (Friday)	,,	6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m
,, 26 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 9m
,, 27 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 8m
,, 28 (Monday)	,,	6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 8m
,, 29 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Oct. 5d. 4h. 35.2m. a.m.: First quarter: 13d. 10 34·0m. p.m. Full Moon 20d. 3h. 4.8m. a.m. Last quarter, 20d. 16h. 35.2m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th October, 1918, was 30.090 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th October, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north. Humidity remains below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal, the defect being considerable in the east of the division. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight excess in Rajputana and in moderate excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is moderately above normal throughout; night temperature is lower than usual at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average throughout; night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is considerably below the average. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature remains below normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south Malabar and south-east Madras. Trivandrum reporting 1.28in. Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north probably under the influence of a disturbance from the west. Day temperature remains high and the air much drier than usual except in the extreme south.

No large change appears likely.

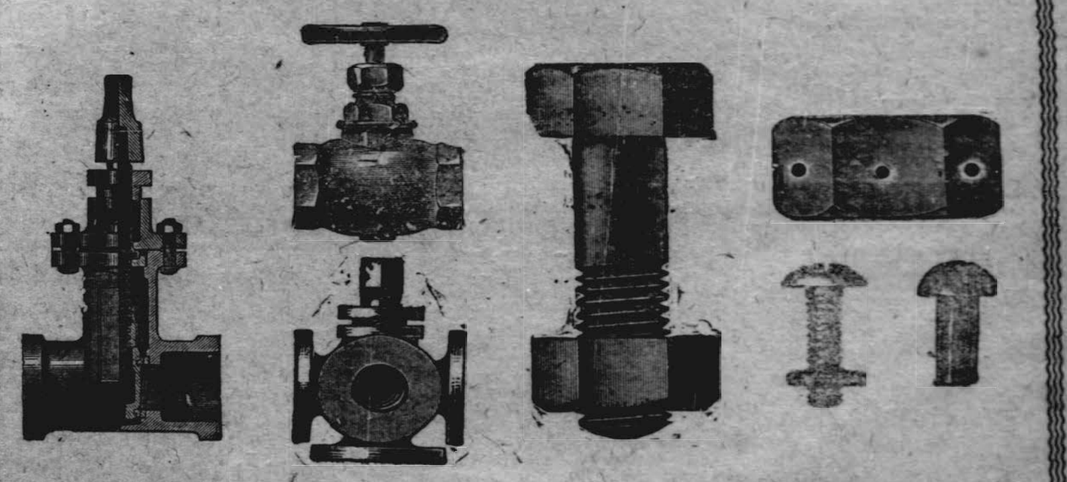
Errata.—In yesterday's summary, at the end of the paragraph headed "The United Provinces" read "Jhansi" for "Hissar."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 24th of October, 1918.

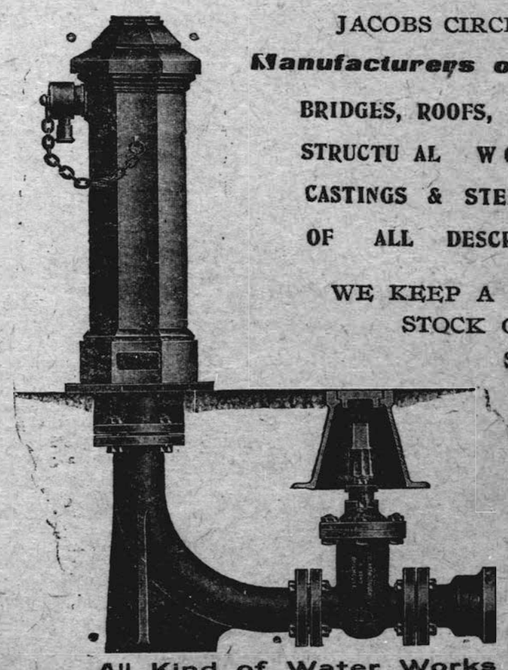
STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd Oct.) ..	88.5	69.1	47	..	0	—0.04
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Oct.) ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd Oct.) ..	92.4	80.0	71	..	0	—0.21
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.4	64.3	50	..	1.41	—3.44
Rawalpindi ..	91.5	52.0	42	..	14.46	—7.78
Lahore	96.4	56.8	55	..	6.97	—7.95
Hissar	97.0	57.8	37	..	6.77	—4.46
Ambala	95.7	54.3	48	..	9.44	—14.45
Delhi	93.8	66.8	26	..	10.26	—13.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.3	65.1	23	..	11.83	—12.28
Mainpuri	96.3	65.2	46	..	11.82	—12.22
Jhansi	98.1	62.3	32	..	10.40	—10.17
Cawnpore	95.4	66.7	34	..	16.82	—17.26
Allahabad	95.6	60.9	33	..	25.44	—10.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.5	61.2	45	..	0	—2.20
Karachi	96.5	72.9	72	..	0.10	—5.82
Ajmer	95.0	59.1	39	..	5.63	—12.52
Jalpore	97.5	64.0	27	..	8.48	—12.87
Kotah	100.6	67.0	28	..	14.92	—2.62
Mount Abu ..	82.5	68.4	15	..	35.64	—20.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.4	65.9	40	..	2.77	—10.22
Dwarka	94.6	70.2	68	..	1.03	—12.63
Veraval	98.4	72.8	31	..	5.36	—12.25
Rajkot	102.3	68.5	28	..	8.27	—17.07
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.2	68.8	38	..	5.75	—15.93
Surat	101.2	69.7	48	..	15.18	—24.90
Ahmedabad	106.1	70.0	42	..	7.13	—21.38
Deesa	102.1	69.9	45	..	15.89	—7.37
Neemuch	95.9	61.0	42	..	18.74	—7.88
Indore	95.8	60.1	55	..	15.40	—15.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	56.9	60	..	37.15	—13.98
Saugor	94.0	65.7	23	..	31.17	—10.57
Hoshangabad ..	95.3	60.8	59	..	25.80	—19.79
Khandawa	98.6	61.6	40	..	13.06	—14.58
Akola	99.8	62.9	37	..	9.41	—19.73
Amraoti	97.4	67.8	30	..	17.22	—13.17
Nagpur	95.5	62.8	42	..	27.64	—17.16
Chanda	94.2	60.4	60	..	35.27	—12.88
Raipur	93.6	64.2	65	..	60.48	+14.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.8	76.6	70	..	22.99	—46.65
Ratnagiri	97.7	72.5	57	..	52.30	—45.50
Marmugao	89.0	..	90	..	56.01	—33.37
Karwar	93.3	71.3	95	..	62.13	—52.55
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	94.1	60.5	23	..	6.65	—12.73
Poona	95.5	..	47	..	54.0	—18.50
Sholapur	95.5	67.2	32	..	8.66	—16.33
Bijapur	91.4	61.9	30	..	5.01	—11.63
Belgaum	89.0	59.7	30	..	20.66	—23.18
Aurangabad	96.1	64.8	25	..	7.43	—17.58
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	94.2	62.2	45	..	16.79	—20.68
Hyderabad	90.5	68.2	48	..	15.90	—11.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	76.3	83	..	62.62	—51.70
Calicut	87.8	75.5	82	..	47.00	—50.11
Cochin	87.8	74.6	81	0.05	42.23	—41.32
Colombo	86.5	76.3	94	..	23.68	—7.28
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.1	70.1	81	..	24.75	—4.34
Bellary	93.3	67.5	50	..	8.53	—5.54
Cuddapah	96.5	72.5	48	..	12.08	—10.60
Radras	92.1	71.6	64	..	8.87	—14.66
Bangalore	84.5	62.8	56	..	13.70	—10.81
Coimbatore	90.0	71.7	75	..	4.91	—8.84
Trichinopoly	95.4	73.0	68	0.26	11.12	—6.80
Negapatam	88.1	76.1	75	0.20	6.97	—10.14

The Centre of Attraction
JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.
Office & Showroom:— **ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY**
WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-15-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.



GARLICK & Co.,
Engineers & Founders
JACOBS CIRCLE BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of
BRIDGES, ROOFS, TANKS, STRUCTU AL WORK, CASTINGS & STEELWORK OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
WE KEEP A LARGE STOCK OF STAND. POSTS. PIPES SLUICE, VALVES: KITE MOTION PUMPS AND



All Kind of Water Works Fittings.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 16 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
BATLIWALLA WORLI BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS
Kaminia Oil
(REGISTERED)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.
It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brainworkers, and Students, as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides, it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Price Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-15 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
CIE AGENTS—
Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co. No. 253, JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.